LIBRARY NETWORKS AND NETWORKING

A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

DISSERTATION

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BY

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Certificate

This is to certify that ***Mr. Rizwan Ahmad*** has completed his dissertation entitled ***"Library Networks and Networking"***, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of ***Master of Library and Information Science***.He has conducted the work under my supervision and guidance. I deem it fit for submission.

M. Masoom Raza
Lecturer

Dedicated

To My

Beloved Parents

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ALIGARH ***(RIZWAN AHMAD)***

Date 30/10/1999

INTRODUCTION TO BIBLIOGRAPHY

AIMS AND SCOPE

The present study displays in the form of annotated bibliography resembles together all the significant literature dealing with Library Networks and networking. Although the bibliography is selective in nature but exhaustive, and an attempt has been made to cover all important aspect of Library Networks.

I am confident that this bibliography will be useful to all those who are interested in the field of information technology in general and library network in particular.

The bibliography is divided into three parts: The part I, deals with the description of the work.

The Part II, which is the main part of the present study consists of an annotated list of 200 articles on the subject these entries are not comprehensive but are fairly informative on the subject.

Part III, however deals with indexes.

METHODOLOGY

The Primary sources were consulted in the following libraries.

1. Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
2. Defence and Scientific documentation Centre, New Delhi.
3. Indian National Science documentation Centre, New Delhi.
4. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

5. Reference Library, Delhi University, Delhi.
6. Delhi Library Network India International Centre, New Delhi.
7. Dept. of Computer Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarth.
8. Seminar Library, Dept. of Library & Information Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

The procedure followed in preparing the bibliography was is followed:

I The secondary sources were consulted in Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh as well as Defense Library DESIDOC, New Delhi.

II The relevant bibliographical details were noted down 5" x 7" cards following the ISI standards.

III The primary soruces were consulted in MAL, Aligarh

IV On completion of the abstract subject headings were assigned subject headings are completely co-existensive of the extent possible.

V The subject were arranged in an alphabetical sequence various elements.

VI In the end of three separate alphabetical Index were given

i) Author Index

ii) Title Index

iii) Subject Index providing reference to various entries by their respective member.

VI I Alphabetical list of periodicals are given.

SUBJECT HEADING

Attempt has been made to give co-extensive subject heading as much as possible. It will facilitate the reader to find out desired articles from this bibliography.

An humble effort has been made to follow postulates and principles as suggested by Dr. S.R Ranganathan in the formation of subject heading. These are arranged strictly by the principle of alphabetical sequence.

STANDARD FOLLOWED

It has been taken strictly to follow the rules and practices of the Indian standard for Bibliographical References (IS: 2381-1963) for each entry of the bibliography. Thus it gives an uniformity for the bibliographic references throughout this select bibliography. This classified catalogue code (CCC) of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan have been followed for choice and rendering of authors and headings.

ARRANGEMENTS

The entries in this bibliography are grouped and assigned strictly under subject heading alphabetically letter by letter.

An entry is preceded by subject-heading in capitals. The entry begins with Entry Element (i.e. surname) of the author in capitals, followed by secondary element (i.e. forename) within parenthesis and then the title of the article, after this the title of the periodical (in abbreviated form), its volume

number, issue number, month of publication and year of publication: after which are given the pages of the articles.

The item of bibliographical reference for each entry contains the following information:

(a) Name(s) of author (s)

(b) Full stop (.)

(c) Title of contribution including subtitle, if any

(d) Full stop (.)

(e) Title of the periodical

(f) Full stop (.)

(g) Volume number

(h) Issue number (within in bracket)

(i) Semi-colon (;)

(j) Month

(k) Coma (,)

(l) Year of Publication

(m) Semi-Colon (;)

(n) Inclusive pages of article

(o) Full stop (.)

SPECIMAN ENTRY

MURTHY (SS). Library Networks in India: An overview. DESIDOC Bull of Inf. Tech. 16(2); Mar,1996; p2-9.

EXPLANATION

This article is taken from DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology, which is titled – "Library Networks in India " written by S S Murthy in the16th Volume of the issue number 2 of the March 1996 on the pages 2 to 9 against this entry the serial number is given.

ABSTRACT

The entries in the bibliography contain abstracts giving essential information about the articles. Attempts have made to prepare indicative abstract, so that in most of the cases user needs are fulfilled with abstract itself.

INDEX

The Index part contains list of the subject heading, author index and title index. The under have been arranged letter-by-letter method. Each entry followed by entry number. It is hoped that it will be found very useful in consultation of the bibliography.

Part One

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Network means to bring together scattered resource into one system. It is an advance system of resource sharing Resource sharing denotes a mode of operation where by functions are shared in common by a number of libraries. In modern usage, network can be defined as a group of individuals or organisations that are interconnected to achieve a common goal.

The tremendous growth of the published literature has led to the phenomena of literature explosion or information explosion. With this growth the role of libraries and information centers has changed from acquiring comprehensive collections to providing access to the comprehensive collections available in various libraries and information centers. The information revolution and the availability of low-priced micro-computers have participated in the automation of library and information services. Advancement in computing and communication technologies have made in roads into these libraries and information centers as well and the major thrust of their activity now is to meet the challenge of providing the right information at the right time to the user by making the right combination of completing of communication technology or it is called the information technology.

The main concern now is how effective one can make use of the available computing and communication technologies and how such libraries can effectively share the information resources within the

country and also with other countries or in other words enter into the international information networks.

It is a distribution system composed of two or more libraries and or other organizations engaged in a common pattern of information's exchange, through communications for some function purpose. A network usually consists of a formal arrangement whereby materials, information and services provide by a variety of libraries and other organisations are made available to all potential users. Computers and telecommunications may be among the tools used for facilitating communications among them.

Libraries and information centers are the by-products of modern information explosion. These institution are actively getting involved in using computer technology to control and handle the challenges posed by information explosion, Computer networking is opening up new horizons for communicating, disseminating, storing accessing and retrieving information and documents on many subject to people all over the world.

NETWORKS: DEFINITION

Network refers to promoting a system of cooperation among libraries to enhance availability of resources to their clients. It aims at resource sharing for better service at the same or reduced cost. It is a mode of operation whereby functions are shared in commonly by a number of libraries.

ACCORDING TO TREZZA, 1995.

"A formal organisation among libraries for cooperation and sharing of resources, in which the group as a whole is organised into sub-groups with the condition that most of the needs of the library are satisfied within the sub-groups of which it is a member"

ACCORDING TO MARTIN.

"As a group of individuals or organisations that are inter-connected the linked must include a communication mechanism and many networks exist for the express purpose of facilitating certain types of communication among their members in the library world institutions from network primarily to achieve better sharing of resources consisting of bibliographic information and/of collections and better services to patrons."

ACCORDING TO UNISIST II.

"A set of interrelated information system associated with commination facilities, which are cooperating through more or less formal agreements and institutional agreements, in order to jointly implement information handling operation, with a view to pooling their resources and to offer better services to the users".

ACCORDING TO OXFORD DICTIONARY.

"The term 'network' has been in existence since 1560 confusion what constitutes a network has continued ever since, 'Net

Work' appears to be the world of the moment, Somehow appearing to be the panacea for all diseases of library and information systems, indeed interlibrary of loans, rail road lines, CATV, Consortia, offline and online digital and long system, telephone lines, invisible colleges, computer systems, teletype systems, all the described as network and therefore are considered good, and bound to grow and prosper. The dilemma is nicely put by Hendrick, who records network as have been defined at one the or another as 'fishnets' famous pebbles in pools, blind men with an elephant and emperors new clothes".

NETWORKS: ORIGIN

The original computers, built in 1940s filled large room and required a team of specialists to maintain. All the library data was kept in these central computers (called main-frames) located for away from the library users. To get new report, individual had to ask the technicians who can run the library computers to design the library report. All the processing was done on the main computer, while the user just 'take' to it through terminal. The host was the critical part of the system, and if the host quit running, no one could do any computing in the early 1980s library computer users declared their independence from the corporate computer world when they bought personal computers computing had become "personal" in many libraries. For the first few year, library desktop computer users were content to keep their library data to themselves. If they wanted to share their library data they passed around a floppy disk containing

the library data files, which only worked if the recipient used the same type of library computer and the same library programme to work with library data. This changed in the mid 80s, when it became possible to library network desktop computers. NOVEL is the company who develop the software and hardware combination to allow PCs in library to exchange the library data. However no like the first desktop computers, the library network were difficult to install. The LAN momentum built as installation become very easier. Cost became down and more library application software became network-able. A library network became popular, library users began to depend on shared library resources and library data, and the library network grew to include more library users, more library application. This process involves dozens of library workstations and includes many types of departments, building and possible the world. When library networks like these are built, library network specialist are required to make system to support every users in the library.

NETWORK : OBJECTIVES

The objectives of an information network may be stated in general as under:

- Provision of literature relevant to and adequate for meeting present needs and capable of development to meet future needs of the generators, processors, disseminators and users of information.
- Optimum utilization of existing library and information systems,

their resources and services and development of new once where necessary.

- Promotion of research, development and innovation in information technology.
- Development of facilities for education and training library and information science.
- Provision of precise and exhaustive information, accessible with minimum delay, presented in a manner convenient to the respective users at a reasonable cost.

NETWORKS: TYPES

There are mainly three types of network

I] Local area Network (LAN)

II] Wide area Network (WAN)

III] Hybrid Network

I] Local Area Network (LAN)

Local area network consists of two or more micro computers connected by a cable. Data communication through these cables. The term LAN refers to these micro computers installed in a distant Local Area, such as an office, or floor or an entire building. LAN has a special advantage in sharing hardware peripherals such as high quality printers, modems and thus reducing the costs for individual users. Gateways enable network users to get linked with other systems.

II. Wide Area Network (WAN)

Wide area network are characterised by the long distance over which they operate. WAN by definition, involves, electronic

communication among remote uses some of whom may be hundreds of miles away from the central network post office. The latest technological developments has permitted a large number of terminals to interact with main frame computer thus creating long distance or wide area networks.

III. Hybrid Network

A hybrid Network is one that follows both local and wide area networking.

Another way of looking at networks give rise basically to two types of networks communication pear to pear communications. Many computer of equal status exchange information. A typical example would be stock exchange like up or university computer link-up. In the master to slave configuration, the basis aim is the run a large database online to update and to access it. National information centres Network (NICNET) fits in this second type of network.

NETWORKS: STRUCTURE

The network may be concerned of as a multi-tier system and may have the following levels with abase at each level

I. INSTITUTION

The university or institution having a number of decentralised libraries or a system of department libraries have an internal network for various purposes.

II. CONSORTIUM

A group of institutions, usually geo-graphically close, may be integrated into a network for shared acquisitions, circulation, inter library loan, larger bibliographic access co-operative cataloguing etc.

III. REGIONAL

The University libraries and libraries of other instituions of a particular region of the country may join together to create a network for sharing their resources in various library spheres. Further, the LAN is continued to moderately sized geographic areas.

IV. NATIONAL

NETWORKS at all sub levels should be integrated to form a comprehensive. National network of university/institutional libraries with much larger scope of objective than that of any subsidiary to coordinate the activities of the networks at all other levels of the system. It will also maintain its links with other important national and international networks.

NETWORK : TOPOLIGIES

A network topology is the shape or the physical connectivity of the network. The term topology is borrowed from geometry to describe the form of something. The major designer has three goals when establishing the topology of a network.

- Provide maximum possible reliability to assume proper receipt of all traffic.

- Route the traffic across the least-cost path within the network between the sending and receiving DTEs (Although the least cost route may not be chosen other factors, such as reliability one more important.
- Give the end user the best possible response time and through put.

The more common network topologies are:

- the hierarchical topology (tree)
- the horizontal topology (bus)
- the star topology
- the ring topology (hub)
- the mesh topology.

HIERARCHICAL TOPOLOGY

The hierarchical topology also called a "vertical network" or a "tree net work" "the word "tree" appropriate because a hierarchical network often resembles a tree with branches stemming from the top of the tree down to the lower level. The hierarchical topology is one of the more common networks found today. The software to control the network relatively simple and the topology provides a concentration point for control and error resolution.

HORIZONTAL TOPOLOGY (Bus)

The horizontal topology or bus topology is quite popular in local area networks. It is relatively simple to control traffic flow between and among the DTEs because the bus permits all stations to

receive every transmission. That is, a single station broadcasts to multiple stations.

STAR TOPOLOGY

The start topology is another widely used structure for data communications systems. The start network was used in the 1960s and yearly 1970s because it was easy to control-the software is not complex and the traffic flow is simple. All traffic emanates from the hub of the star.

RING TOPOLOGY

The ring topology is another approach to network configuration. The ring topology so named because of the circular aspect of the data flow. In most instances, data flow in one direction only ,with one single station receiving the signal and relaying it to the next station on the ring.

MESH TOPOLOGY

The mesh topology has been used somewhat in the last few years. Its attraction is relative immunity to bottleneck and failure problems due to the multiplicity of paths from the DTEs and DSEs, traffic can be routed around fail components or busy nodes.

NETWORKING : CONCEPTS

The concept of networking library and information systems is not new. Mechanisms for cooperation among library and information

centers by sharing of resources have been in operation in one from or the other for several decades now. While cooperative agreements among libraries and information centre have existed for decades, the concept of library and information systems network developed only within last 8-10 years. The primary difference between the two phenomena is the relative informality of traditional cooperative agreements between individual library and information centre as compared with the more formalized pattern of which pull individual libraries together to act in concert as one organization with set responsibilities of all members.

The network concept is exciting because it implies to provide any individual, regardless of his geographic location, with access to larger resources than normally be available to him locally. Networking is only an extension of traditional forms of inter-library cooperation; it transforms a loose confederation of library collections; or information systems into a formal, integrated organizational structures whose potential for rendering service is greater than the sum of its part.

The network should provide visible publicized and convenient access points to all qualified users of the system. There access points may range from well developed library and information service to minimally staffed and equipped points which will provide as easy way of channeling enquiries to the appropriate service. The communication channel must be clear, effective and highly visible and the mechanism and procedures for assessment should be as simple as possible.

NETWORK: ADVANTAGES:

Computer networks provide several important advantages to enterprises and individuals.

- Modern organization today are widely dispersed, with offices located in diverse parts of a country and the world. Many of the computers and terminals at the sites need to exchange information and data, often daily. A network provides the means to exchange data among these computers and to make programmes and data available to the people of the enterprise.
- The networking of the computers permits the sharing of resources. For instance, if a computer become saturated with too much work at one site, the work can be reloaded through the network onto another computer in the network. Such load sharing permits a better, more even utilization of resources.
- Networking also supports the critical function of backup. In the event a computer fails, its counterpart can assume its functions and workload. Backup capability is especially important in systems such as those used for air traffic control. In the event a computer malfunctions, backup computers rapidly take over the assume control of operations without endangering air travelers.
- The use of networking allows a very flexible working environment. Employees can work at home by using

terminals tied through networks into the computer at the office.

- Avoiding unnecessary duplication of information materials and efforts.
- Maximum accessibility to information without losing the individuality of libraries.

NETWORKS : NATIONAL LEVEL (INDIA)

The efforts regarding the development of on-line networks in India has not been very satisfactory. The first step towards networking was made by CSIR in 1975 by considering the setting up of CSIR INFONET. The second attempt for setting up a National Information Network was made with the assistance of UNESCO experts who laid the foundation of NISSAT. NISSAT organized on-line remote database search in Bombay in 1976, and in New Delhi and Bangalore in 1981. In 1986 a national policy on library and information system was formulated wherein it was recommend that the national libraries should form an integrated system for a better coordination of their activities and services. The planning commission has set up working group on modernization of library and information services for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and to suggest measures for network to important libraries in the country so that their resources could be shared for optimum utilization.

After the modest beginning, several long-range initiatives had been taken up by various organizations and at present there are a number of networks of various networks types either functional and under implementation in India which may be classified into two categories:

A) General Information Networks: NICNET, INDONET, VIKRAM.

B) Specialized Information Networks
CALIBNET,DELNET,INFLIBNET,MALIBNET, BTISNET,ERNET, SIRNET,BONET, ADINET.

INFORMATION LIBRARY NETWORK (INFLIBNET)

Online network system was firstly developed in India by CSIR in 1975 and CSIR INFONET was set up. With the technical assistance of UNESCO, NISSAT was founded and organised online remote database search in Bombay in 1976 and thereafter in New Delhi and Bangalore in 1981. National policy on Library and Information system and services was formulated in 1986 with the recommendation of integrating various activities of the national libraries of the country. The planning commission, Govt. of India, had setup a working group for the modernization of the library and Information services of the country during seventh five year plan (1985-90) and to suggest ways and means for the establishment of a network of important libraries of the country who in turn could utilize their resources for better library

service. The ultimate result was the outcome of UGC report on the establishment of the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), a mechanism to join the libraries of Universities and colleges and Documentation and Information and R.D. Centres of the country by computer network through satellite communication technology.

INFLIBNET is a multi-service network, offering: Catalogue based services, database services, document supply services and communication based services, etc. and will be operating at four different levels, viz., National, Regional, Sectoral and Local. The national centre will coordinate the activities and services of the network..

OBJECTIVES

- To modernise libraries/information centres in the Country.
- To establish a mechanism for information transfer and access to support scholarship and academic work
- To facilitate pooling, sharing, and optimisation Library/information resources.
- To organise library services at macro level, affordable cost and maximise benefits.
- To provide speedy and efficient services to the end users.

FUNCTIONS

i) There will be a national centre for managing, overseeing and coordinating the affairs of the network and four regional Centres (North, East, West and South) which will maintain

union catalogues of holding of libraries in the regions and database of projects, institutions and specialists.

ii) At the sectoral level, U.G.C. information centres prevent and proposed, NISSAT sectoral information centres and other centres which perform national level functions and services in specific subject.

iii) The sectoral centres will acquire, create and access retrospective and current bibliographic databases and offer a variety of modern information services.

iv) The catalogue of libraries will be aggregated bottom upwards is, from college or department to university library and to regional centre. Secondary information maintenance and services will be taken care of by sectoral information centre.

v) As many as 100 university and R & D institutional libraries will be designated and equipped to serve as document delivery service.

DELHI LIBRARY NETWORK (DELNET)

In early 1988, an initiative was taken to study the possibilities of establishing a network of libraries in Delhi (DELNET). In the absence of the promised funding from NISSAT, DELNET was registered as a society in July, 1992. DELNET has emerged as the first operation cooperative network incorporating all the disciplines Science and Technology, Social sciences and Humanities – in its ambit. Each member-library is contributing towards the progress of

DELNET. More attention is being now devoted to the monitoring of the standards of the bibliographic databases that are being created in different member libraries in Delhi. Without maintaining adequate standards, it would be impossible to merge database into a single DELNET database. Therefore hope that as the work progresses further, the DELNET user librarians will become more conversant with technology, standards use of e-mail and networking. DELNET database are used not only by the librarians and scholars in Delhi but also by those outside Delhi.

The growth of DELNET has been evolutionary in nature. It took us nearly eight years in the promotional process. We hope that the efforts made by DELNET and the participating institutions will result in ensuring a substantial growth of DELNET in the coming years with additional online databases, more data added to the existing databases, and with the availability of online access through internet to international databases.

OBJECTIVES

- To assist member libraries in cataloguing of books, serials, Non-book materials and catalogue production;
- To promote sharing of resources by inter-library loan among the libraries in Delhi through computerised networking for maximum use of resources and better facilities for researchers and users.

- To coordinate efforts for suitable collection development And reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible
- To develop a database of projects, specialists and institutions;
- To facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or Mechanically;

MADRAS LIBRARY NETWORK (MALIBNET)

Madras library network has became operational since May 1993. Madras has about 60 important libraries besides information cetnres like INSDOC (Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre). About 15 of the these libraries have a holding of well over one lakh items. These libraries can act as good resource centres on the Network. All the 60 libraries together invest about Rs 8 crores on acquiring journals books every year. It is estimated that 10 percent of the information acquired is redundant. With the libraries networked and resource sharing implemented, each user on the network can get access to a vast amount of literature and redundancy can be brought down significantly. This would almost double the quantum of information acquired and made available to all the users in the network at the same level investment.

A NATIONAL COMPUTER NETWORK (INDONET)

INDOENT is an integrated information management and distributed data processing facility spanning the country. The primary objective of the project is the establishment of a network of computing centres accessible from remote parts of the country so as to

deliver the benefits of information resources management to a wider section of users in the country. This will enable, among others, the predominantly large primary sector as well as industrial and service organisations in remote areas to have access to effective and modern information techniques. This approach would provide an optimal solution to the long-term requirements of modern and sophisticated computing equipment in the country and will prevent indiscriminate and excessive imports of standalone systems which have been causing a continuos drain on the country's resources; also such an approach will generate an increased demand for indigenous computing equipment (such as terminals, microprocessor based work stations, etc,) in the country in larger quantities without which economies of scale are not possible.

OBJECTIVES

- Development and export of software.
- Specialised application packages in the areas of engineering design, management sciences, energy and computer networking.
- Distributed information systems.
- Training of computer professionals.

SATELLITE BASED GOVERNMENT INFORMATICS NETWORK (NICNET)

The National Informatics Centre (NIC) was set up in 1975 to provide informatics services to the Government Department with the

assistance of United Nations Development Programme. One of the main objective was to inculcate the informatics approach in monitoring of various developmental schemes and assist decision-making processes. With this main objective, NIC has played a catalytic role during the last few years in ushering computer consciousness and promoting the systems approach in the data collection, organisation, processing and its accessibility.

NETWORKS : INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The global computer network is not one network, but a network of networks. At its most basic levels it allows the exchange of messages within networks, and from the network to another. Electronic mail(e-mail) is both the most basic function of the network, and the most used.

OHIO COLLEGE LIBRRARY CENTRE (OCLC)

The origins of the Ohio College Library centre (OCLC) like in the cooperative activity among Ohio academic institutions fostered by the Ohio College Association founded in 1867. In 1967 the Ohio College Association brought the Ohio College Library Cetnre into being chartered by the State of Ohio as an educational, nonprofit corporation.

During its first months of existences the OCLC determined that its principal objective would be making the resources of participating libraries available to individual users at individual libraries. Its chief

economical goal was to be deceleration of the rate of rise of per unit library costs. To achieve these objectiveness, the centre determined that it would have to develop an online computerized library network having a half dozen major subsystems.

The Development of the on-line network began in 1969, and the first institutions began operation on the network late in Aug. 1971. In late 1972 membership was opened to non academic libraries and in 1973 the membership of the centre voted to extend OCLC services outside of Ohio. Following that decision, there was a rapid expansion of the network, so that in 1975 there were more than 500 institutions operating on the system, employing over 900 terminals. Economy of scale is achieved by elimination of duplicate cataloguing activity among participating institutions.

The Ohio College Library System is an early example of an online computerized library network that has made it possible for library to define and attain new objectives not possible of attainment in classical librarian-ship, as well as to develop new concepts.

Today it is an international network of over 9,000 libraries in 27 countries. Its membership and services are open to all interested in libraries and information centres around the world.

EURONET

This is an European Community Network presently under development for providing access to scientific, technical, social and economic information.

The joint working group was established in early 1976 to study

means of cooperation between data base suppliers and host computer operators on EURONET. The working group was established in early 1976 to study means of cooperation between data base suppliers and host computers operators on EURONET. The working group comprises members of international council of scientific unions abstracting board (ICSUAB) organization and of the commission, advised by the committee for information and documentation on science and technology (CIDST). The draft guidelines prepared by the working group include consideration of such topics as (a) definition of a data base (b) definition of drivel services (c) host support (d) condition of use (e) host/data base supplier interaction and (f) charges.

A Siemens 7.740 machine is presently being installed in the Commision's computer cetnre in Luxemburg, to operate primarily as a host computer within EURONET. This will offer users of the network online access to community data bases such as the Information and Documentation system for Metallurgy (SDIM), the permanent Director of Agricultural Research projects (AGREP), the terminology data base EURODICAUTOM and many others. It is the third computer in the centre and will be operating along side an IBM 370/145 and a CII 10070, prior to the arrival of an ICL 2980. This European network is currently implanted by the PITS of the Member countries of the European Economic Community. The aims to provide scientific technical, social, economic and legal information.

The joint working group established earlier this year to study

means of cooperation between data base suppliers and host computer operators on EURONET met in Luxembourg on 15-16 November, 1976. The working group is comprised of members of the International Council of Scientific Unions Abstracting Board (ICSUAB) organization and of the commission advised by the committee for information and documentation on science and Technology (CIDST). The purpose of the meeting was to review the first draft of the guidelines for cooperation which have been prepared by members of the working group analysis of existing contractual arrangements between data base supplier and host operators.

JANET

The Joint Academic Network (JANET) which was inaugurated in 1984 is a distributed Wide Area Network in the United Kingdom which was originally planned to interlink institutions of higher learning and research organisations to enable researchers to share computing and communications resources. Of late, the range of services offered by JANET also included library and information oriented services. JANET enables the participating libraries to search 20 catalogues available on JANET access databases and also facilitates access to electronic mail and interlibrary loans JANET is a private X.25 packet switched network.

KICNET

KICNET (Kansas Interlibrary Communications Network) is a private electronic mail WAN, administered by the Kansas State Library. The programme started in October, 1989 and by the end of the year, there were 77 participating libraries in the network programme. KICNET is currently handling an average of 1600 transmitted messages daily for 150 libraries. KICNET participants range from high school libraries in small academic & community college libraries, university libraries etc,. The software used is CC:Mail. Local hardware requirements for KICNET includes an IBM or compatible microcomputer, 384 K RAM hardisk, 1200 or (preferably)2400 or 9600 baud modem and printer. In its administration KICNET, the Kansas State Library operates a network file server which is a micro-computer/modem workstation that acts as a central hub for the network.

NETWORK OF NETWORKS (INTERNET)

Resource sharing and communication of information are the basic ingredients of networks. The network systems and programmes since been essential in today's context, a global information network INTERNET with world coverage has been designed, developed and implemented by National Science Foundation (NSF) of USA in 1990 which connects elementary and secondary schools; colleges and universities. Govt. at federal and state level, learned societies, professional organisations and associations, commercial firms and

military cantonment base and others. It is a joint family network connecting 6 million interconnected computer, network linking and serving 35 million people 160 nations of the world. Information on any field of knowledge can be accelerated and obtained by any individual with the help of a PC, a MODEM and a telephonic connection employing pocket switching network using bridges to connect two networks; routers for connecting two or more Internet Protocol (IP) networks and gateway for converting computer communication Protocol (CCP). The transmission control protocol (TCP) and the information protocol (IP) held transmission comfortable and easy even sitting at any part of the world. The internet has been a Super High Way (SHW) network which make the world a 'Cyber Colony' it (Internet) offers access to variety of information sources like electronic journals, technical reports, softwares, numeric and graphical data, images, table of contents of journals, databases, institutions, access to multimedia information, text, electronic discussion group, electronic publishing, marketing and publishing products and online education

CONCLUSIONS

Information is an important resource whose potential is found undebatable in all walks of life. Information is available either in print of is non-print media and the centres of information are distributed all around the world. The various complexities involved in the process of collection development of information centres have

posed a threat in attaining self sufficiently and hence the need for resource sharing has arisen. Networks is an advance technology which helps in interlinking these information centres, irrespective of their culture, distance and disciplines etc. The present day information professionals have an additional responsibility to understand advantages in the context of library Network programme.

REFERENCES

1. BASU (Dipak) and SAXENA (Sudhir). A National Computer Network. NISSAT News Letter, Apr,1986.

2. RAJGOPALAN (TS). Information Network Planning. 11th Iaslic Conference; 1997, p102-3.

3. Roming the globe network. Aug, 1974, P23-27.

4. Euronet nes. 4; 1976; p1-9.

5. KUMAR (SK). Networking in library and information system. 11th Iaslic Conference; 1977; p30-33.

6. BROWN (Jeanne M). The Global Computer Network: Indication of its use world-wide. International Information Librrary Review. 26;1994; p 51-65.

7. SEGHAL (RL). An introduction to library network. New Delhi; ESS ESS Publication; 1996.

8. KAUL (HK). DELNET: The network of Delhi Library. Isalic Bulletin, 33(4); 1988 p129-34.

9. PRAMOD KUMAR & ARORA (OP). Information and Library Network. DESIDOC Bulletin. 16(2); Mar. 1996;p11-22.

10. AGRAWAL (Anil). Information Networks in India. Indian Journal of Information Library and Society. 7(3/4); 1998; p65-72.

11. MEERA (BM). Advances in Library Networking Technology for resource sharing activities. Lib. Sc. with Slanto documentation & Inf. Studies. 31(2); 1994; p59-65.

12. BLACK (UYLESS). Computer Network. Prentice-Hall; New Delhi; 1999; p1-30.

13. MEHTHA (S N) and GUPTA (S P). National information network. 11th IASLIC Conference; 1977; p 41 - 42.

Part Two

Annotated Bibliography

LIBRARY NETWORKS, NETWORKING

1. AGADA (John). Information professionals in a globally Networked Society: An Agenda for social skills . FID News Bulletin . 46(11); 1996; p 366-68.

The article discusses a model for integrating social skills in the information professionals. It emphasises that social skill is a pre-requisite in realizing the goal of universal access to the emerging global information infrastructure. It also emphasis on the use of internet for the global networked society. The focus of library school curricula is, however, oriented to technical, more than social skills. This paper also described the use of cooperative learning strategies to enhance students perception of the social nature of learning and information use.

2. ATKINSON (Ross). Networks, Hypertext and academic information services: Some longer range implication. College & Res. Lib. 54(3); May, 1993; p199-211.

The article discusses the use of computer networking and issues related to scholarly information exchange in a networked environment, and the possible future roles of academic information service in that exchange. The growing capacity of the network, combined with the eventual ability to link any textual units with any others, may well have

profound effects on scholarly communication and higher education especially the relationship between readers and writers. The various example related to academic information services in the online environment have been discussed.

3. BUDD (John M). University faculty and networked information. Jour. of Ame. Soc. for inf. Sc. 48 (9); Sep, 1997; p843-50.

The article discusses about the habits or attitude of University faculty towards the use of networked information. A questionnaire was to all faculty members in 6 different departments at 8 Universities across the country. In general, the faculty tend to be conservative in their use and attitudes, Since their institution tend to be conservative. The respondents to this survey do indicate that the employ networked information into their work in a variety of ways and that the incorporation of networking is having some impact on their behaviour. This study provides some administered guide for the future inquiry.

4. CHEN (Hsinshun). Machine learning for information retrieval: Neural networks, Symbolic learning, and Genetic Algorithms. Jour. of the Ame. Soc. for Inf. Sc. 46(3); Apr, 1995; p194-203.

It provides an overview of techniques and their use in information Science research. These techniques present three popular methods. The connectionist hope field network, the symbolic ID3, IDSR

and revolution based genetic algorithms. It discusses knowledge representation and algorithms in the context of information retrieval. Sample implementation and testing results from research are also provided for each technique. These techniques are promising in their ability to analyze users queries, identify users, information needs proper use of this technology. It complements the prevailing full text, keyword, based probabilistic and knowledge based techniques.

5. CORNISH (Graham P). The impact of networking on international interlibrary loan and document supply. Libri.41 (4); 1991; p272-88.

The nature of interlibrary loan has changed and the term document supply is preferred. A network is only a network if it includes mutual support between more than two libraries. Internationally networking will have a profound effect on accepted models such as the use of national centers. Such networking will also expand access to resources, increase the speed of supply and facilitate payment to suppliers. The growing capabilities of the reading public to use information system of the development of OPAC may effect the many histories and others will become more and more disadvantaged and further limiting the ability of the reader to obtain their requirement.

6. DOLAN (John). Public library networking plan: Life after information for all. The Lib. Assoc. Rec. 99(6); June, 1997; p 297.

The articles discusses the proposal of Public library networking in the UK. The main aim of the public library networking plan is to set out the vision and the means for public librarian to play an integral role in the new world of information and communications, learning and knowledge. The emergence shaped vision of the role of public libraries into the next century which will be continually re-shaped by new and emerging technologies for communication, access to exchange of information and the same work packages include the vision, services, human resource development copyright and network models. Public library services were delivered through a growing number of more than 200 disparate local authority organizations.

7. DRECHER (Rober A) and FIELS (Keith Michael). Planning for multitype networking and change. Res. Sha. and Inf. Netw. 4(1); 1990; p3-16.

The article focuses on process and decision making issues as it relate to planning for multitype library networks on a statewide basis. It discusses planning effort, 4 planning element, motivation, the setting of planning process goals, identification of key state-holders and their involvement in planning; The decision making process to be employed, The primary goal of any library planning effort is to ensure widespread acceptance of the result of such an effort and any proposed changes. The

author also discusses the characteristics of such concerns based model and use the new Jersey Library network.

8. HAWKINS (Les). Network accessed Scholarly serials. The Serials Libr 29(3/4); 1996; p19-30.

The growth of network access to serials and article is expanding as providers of scholarly material experiment with relationship involving scholarly societies, commercial publishers, technology providers, and libraries. The Commercial Publishers are testing the market place and experimenting with delivery methods. Standards such as HTML, and delivery technology are constantly undergoing changes. Libraries have been active collaborators in testing user interfaces, providing indexing for searching text processing and archiving. Librarians have the opportunity to be involved in developing criteria for evaluating new services, even in a changing environment.

9. KAUR (Amritpal). Resource sharing and library Networking: A proposal for networking of the GNDU Library and its affiliated College libraries. Lib. And Inf. Netw. Kaul, HK, Delnet; 1998; p83-7.

The article emphasises on a national network, to link the libraries of universities, colleges and research institutes of India to makes available resources in the country accessible to all which strengthen the services and provide information to the users for quality education and research.

It discusses the university library can provide information support to the users of its affiliated college libraries by developing such networks. It is only through INFLIBNET. It also highlights the successful functioning of this networking more networks at the local and regional levels, these network should be inter connected with each other components of the whole-system.

10. KEET (Dave). ALICE: The DSIR Library network's online database System. Newzealand libraries. 45(1); March, 1986; p15-17.

The article outlines the development of ALICE System and describes its present state. The automated library, information control, and Exchange System was created on the DSIR's Computer network as early as in 1982. It has continuous development since then.

11. KLEINER (Jane P) and HAMAKER (Charles A). Libraries 2000: Transforming Libraries using document needs assessment, and networked resources: College & Res. Libr. 8(4); July, 1997; p 355-72.

The article describes three projects designed to utilize document delivery and electronic access to expand collections, identify faculty Journal needs and share resources among Louisiana libraries . It reports the results of document delivery Pilots and Journal needs assessment Surveys of LSU Science and Social Sciences faculty and Companies its finding. This article also summarizes the libraries grant activities, which have been awarded more than $ 6 million in three years.

12. KUMBAR (Mallinath). Use of Information technology in library services. India. Jour. Inf. Lib & Soc. 7 (3); July-Dec, 1998; P33-41.

The article discusses the advancement of computer telecommunication technology including other electrical devices for the transmission of data, information through telephone, Telex, Vidiotex and Fax, E-mail, CD-ROM. It also discusses the application of CD-ROM technology in libraries, particularly for cataloguing and reference work, with multimedia, online and library networks including internet etc that have greatly revolutionized the field of library and information services.

13. LAVAGNINO (Merri Beth). Networking and the role of the academic systems Librarian: An evolutionary perspective. College & Res. Lib. 58(3); May,1997; p217-30.

The article discusses the role of the academic systems librarian from an evolutionary perspective, with a primary focus on the effect that networking technologies have had on this role. The stages of evolution has been described, using examples from the literature and from Surveys fallen over the past few years. It discusses new tasks, the systems librarian, has added as a result of this fundamental technological changed. It outlines trends in the field that are occurring in reaction to this change, and proposes some thoughts for the next stage of development of the systems librarian role.

14. MAKI (Karen). Resource sharing through technology: Implementing a city-wide Fiberoptic cable network. Illinois Libraries. 78(4); 1996; p193-99.

The article discusses the use of technology in the resource sharing. The project resource sharing through Technology implementation a city wide Fiberoptic cable network was designed to enhance the role of the Library, educational institution and the local government in providing citizens with access to the information network. This report describes the overall project known as ELGINET.

15. MISHRA (Sanjaya). Organisational and attitudinal factors in library network development: A literature review. Jour. of Lib. and Inf. Sci., 23(1); June; 1998; p20-33.

The review of literature on organisational has been discussed under two heads attitudinal factors in the library network developments that is Organisational issues and attitudinal issues. The organisational issues discusses, Studies related to planning, organisation, structure, governance, funding communication and delivery, evaluation and administration of library networks. In the Psychological issues, Studies related to attitude, effect of knowledge and networking problems have been included. The review of literature shows, most of the literature available in the focus area of the paper one experiential and opinion based rather than empirical research based.

16. MALOLT (Pat). The influence of technology on library networking. Special Lib. 87 (3).1996; p318-21.

The article discusses the Technological influence on the libraries. The author discusses historic success in resource sharing both potential

and problems that reveals the concept of networking. The successful cooperation, related to standards in the electronic environment has also been discussed. Networks enable Librarians, faced with clients information needs beyond their local resources, to identify and obtain materials and services for the clients.

17. PANTRY (Sheila). Networking and you. Libri 41(4); 1991; p220-27.

Networking enhances library and information services by providing quicker route to the acquisition of a piece of information for a customer. It is multi layered with interwoven strands. The networking concert for the individual starts in the early part of professional career. The information worker will be drawn into a network within his own organisation and into other networks at local regional, national and international levels. The use of technology has enhanced the process in so many areas of life that made word in smaller place.

18. PLAISTER (Jean). Project 10N (documentation Project between library networks in Europe for inter-lending Services). Libri 41(4); 1991; p289-305.

It discusses a resolution calling for closer co-operation between libraries in the European Community. The resolution noted that libraries in Europe Constitute a treasure house of cultural, Scientific and economic importance and that the treasure house would only be fully exploited if new technology were applied to processing and disseminating its contents.

The international standard in the key to this process with data networks providing the communication vehicle and standards for message handling, file transfer and document architectures providing the means for data transfer. The project established for a Pilot Service between selected libraries in the United Kingdom, The Netherlands and France for international inter-library loan is funded by the European Community DG XI B and 10N consortium participants LASER and SDB.

19. RATHORE (RS). Networking of DRDO Libraries: Problems of prospects. Annals of lib Sci. and Doc. 45(1); March,1998; p7-31.

The article deals with data pertaining to the library collections, computer hardware, software, library staff, databases etc. DRDO Laboratories have been established for good library services and some of the DRDO laboratories libraries are termed as Technical Information Center (TIC). The TICS of DRDO are the central information agency for collection, processing and dissemination of scientific and Technical Information of Internet to the parent laboratory. There are forty six libraries/Tics attached to laboratories catering to various subjects and all of them are involved in information processing. The DRDO libraries/TICs emphasis the collection and networking. It discusses the implementation of software in circulation, acquisition, catalogues, serials management, CAS and SDI therefore, networking of DRDO libraries would help in resource sharing by the libraries.

20 ROYSDON (Christine M) and ELLIOTT (Laura lee). Electronic integration of library Services through a campus-wide network. RQ. 28(1); 1988; p82-93.

The article describes the structure, function and use of library services created for the network to data, focusing particularly on reference services. The network reference services include electronic question negotiation, online searching applications and uploaded bibliographic files. The growth of Lehigh's electronic network demonstrates enhanced efficiency and communication between patrons and librarians. The future plan for expanding reference service on the network will increase the user base and extend Lehigh's abilities as a wired university.

21. SAVOLAINEN (Reijo). Empirical research approaches and challenges for their development. Jour. of Doc. 53(3); 1997; p332-51.

The article deals with the nature of empirical use networked services. Although most findings and conclusions of the study may be also valid in the review of other networks such as America online, CompuServe, prodigy and mini-tel. Major network services referred in this article are e-mail, www FTP, discussion groups, list serve and interactive games. The research material discussed in this article were gathered in the context of an extensive literary review of an ongoing empirical study on use of electronic networks. The strength and weaknesses of the research approaches were assessed and conclusions

draw concerning the development of more context sensitive analyses of networks uses.

22. SAVOLAINEN (Reijo). Use studies of electronic networks: A review of empirical research approaches and challenges for their development. Jour. of Doc. 54(3); June, 1998; p332-51.

The article discusses the major approaches and central findings of empirical research on use of electronic networks. The research approaches included in this article were job related vs non work and social level of variable (individual vs gp level). The majority of studies has been classified among the surveys focusing on frequencies of service use. The qualitative research settings the use studies more balanced methodologically. The strength and weaknesses of the research approaches were assessed and conclusion were drawn concerning the development of more context sensitive analyses of network uses.

23. TUFFIELD (Joanne). Personal networking: Essential for information professionals. Manag. Inf. 2(10); Oct, 1995; p26-7.

The article discusses the importance of effective networking for business people to generate contacts which assists their business to survive and thrive. Networking offers opportunities for information managers and librarians to view and present themselves professionals in the information business offering and facilitating access to information connects and knowledge in a professional way.

24. TUROCK (Betly J).Organizational factors in multitype library Networking.Lib. And Inf. Sci. Res. 6(4); 1984; p349-373.

The article discusses the factors in multi-type the library networks. Firstly related to those of funding, communication and delivery and marginally related to evaluation. Planning and governance . Secondly regarding significant differences among the perceptions of the muti-type network representatives based on their system membership. Particularly in governance and third of the remaining indicators funding which showed the most need for clarification, outside funding as a major incentive. It also deals with the evaluation of administration for competence and political skillfulness on the part of multi-type administrators to the success of the enterprise.

25 VAN ORDEN (Phyllis J) and WILKES (Adeline W). School library media centres and networks. Lib. Res. & Tech. Services. 37(1); Jan, 1993; p7-16

The article deals with the exploratory study of building level School Library media centers belong to multi-state, multi-type library network designed to investigate the impact of networks on collections and technical services. A questionnaire was used to survey school library media specialists insights into the benefits and barriers of networks; the implications of networking. on cataloging, classification, and processing practice interlibrary loan patterns resource sharing and responsiveness of teaches and student to networking.

26 VEERANJANEYULU (K) and NARASIMHULU (A). Computer networks at a glance. India. Jour. Info. Lib & Soc. 7(3); July-Dec, 1998; p9-23.

The article discusses the objectives, and structure of networks. It is an essential tools for users in business, Government organisation and university. Networks become the indispensable tools for sharing of physical facilities of computer hardware, transmission media etc. It also discusses the computer network components including mode of communication, communication media, computer network topologies and network application and services that exchange of data through computer connection and types of networks.

27. VENKATARAMAN (V) and VINOD KUMAR (EA). Technological, influence on libraries and network environment. Herald of Lib. Sc. 35(1); Jan-Apr, 1996; p220-24.

It discusses the introduction of new technology into library activity which has caused profound changes the potentialities of Technology and Communication advancement are remarkable for the library and information services it affirms network relations. Resource sharing through computer networks penetrate into the vast library and information systems. It emphasises the need for cooperative participation and planning of perceived concept of technology and communication to exploit the vast information resources for development of library through networking.

28. YEATES (Robin). The new age of reconnaissance: Networks for the faint-hearted. Libri. 41(4); 1991; 228-47.

Librarians are increasingly becoming involved with computerised information networks offering a bewildering variety of services and features. The author discusses the role of Librarians and information staff who have the right skills to offer other guidance and control in the distributed management of information which computerised networks will offer direct to users. Librarians must however collectively exhibit courage, leadership and coordination skills if they are not to be by passed by other network users.

_____, _____, ABES, FRANCE

29. KAUL (HK). ABES: The French network of libraries. Delnet newsletter. 5(2); Dec, 1998; p12-3.

Agence bibliographic de enseignement superieur was established in 1994 under the French ministry of Science research and Technology for networking of libraries. It covered the functioning of a number of organisations and providing several services. ABES also provide databases which have been discussed ie. CCNPS; National Union Catalogue of serial publications, PANCATALOGUE- Catalogue of publications available in libraries relating higher education, TELETHESIS- Catalogue of French doctoral thesis, RAMEAU –

Directory of encyclopedia information of education and PEB – interlibrary loan borrowing ABES also undertakes the national project for the networking of University libraries. It maintains good relationship with the national institute of information on science and technology and provides support to professional associations.

_____, _____, ACADEMIC LIBRARY

30. NAGASANKARA (Rao Dittakavi). College Libraries within library networks. Lib.Herald. 23(I); Apr,1984; p45-8.

It discusses the concept of networking and describes the system development approach towards its application. It outlines various advantages as well as certain problems associated with participation of college libraries in networks. It suggests the ideal condition would be a national or nation-wide network or system of networks.

_____, _____,_____,CERNET, CHINA

31. ZHU (Qiang). Establishing an academic library and information network of China: Int. Inf. of Lib. Rev. 28(1); March; 1996; p31-8.

China has been experiencing profound changes along with the construction of CERNET and ALINET. CERNET is the first nation-wide education and research computer network in China. It is estimated that ALINET, the main information resources and services system on

CERNET. The ALINET object discusses the national-wide academic documentation and information system to provide resources, user friendly interfaces, and convenient services within this system it included 30-40 national or regional DICs as nodes, connecting all the academic libraries, major public libraries and various information centres in China as well as some important foreign library and information system.

_____, _____,_____, US

32. .TUROCK (Betty J). Organization factors in multi-type library networking: A national test of the model. Lib.and Inf. Sci. Res. 8(2); 1986; p117-43.

The organization of multi-type library networks, based upon a 4 years research effort, was tested on the 143 multi-types in the US with Public, academic, School and special library members. It indicates the measurement of organization and their interdependency to evaluate the models criteria for exemplar organization. Libraries involved in multi-types to achieve their own objectives and their own goals.

_____,_____, ADINET, INDIA

33. THAKORE (SR). Ahmadabad Library network- ADINET. DESIDOC Bulletin. 16(2); March, 1996.

The article discusses the database being developed by ADINET and its plan to offer information and communication services to its

member libraries and other users. ADINET is the fifth library network sponsored by NISSAT in the country has taken quite a few initiatives to play a very useful role in the library resource sharing and in information dissemination. The major problems faced by ADINET in the initial stages of central database were also presented.

_____,_____, **AGRICULTURE, INDIA**

34. PRODHANI (MA). Design and development of a computer based agriculture information network in north east India. Int. Lib. Mov.20(1); 1998; p22-7.

The article discuss libraries of north east India which are facing acute problem of resource building due to continued intensification of cost of books, Journals and other resources. It emphasises on the main object to provide access to document collection of participating libraries and information centre by inter connecting them through tele-communication network and to create online Union Catalogue of monograph serials and non book materials in libraries of the network in the region. It also discussed the network of CALIBNET in the three steps. It will solve multifarious problems of the libraries of the north east in terms of resource building, services etc. standerdisation for information handling, communication and Software and Hardware have also been discussed in this paper.

_____,_____, AGRIS

35. BARTOL (Tomaz). International networked collection and dissemination of Slovenian Agricultural Information: IFID 21(4); 1996; p5-9.

The article discusses the production, collection and further networked dissemination of Slovenian agricultural documents as pursued by the newly established Slovenian national AGRIS Centre. The bibliographic data one locally selected with the help of Slovenian agriculture related information centres and are then analysed by an agricultural information specialist in order to be assigned international subject codes and controlled English Language descriptors as required by the international information system. The electronically synthesized data are then dispatched on E-mail attachment to the central AGRIS Processing unit in vinna for further processing such as automated assignment of French and Spanish Language descriptors broader subject terms.

_____,_____,ALEPH, ISRAEL

36. .LAZINGER (Susan S). Aleph: Israel's research library network: Background, Evolution, and implication for networking in a small country. Inf. Tech. And Lib. 10(4); Dec, 1991; p275 – 90.

The article analyses Aleph Israel's research Library network with regard to the strength and weaknesses of its highly decentralized structure.

It discusses the history, structure, and format of Aleph. The centralized versus the decentralized network is defined and discussed, and comparisons are made between RLIN and Aleph. The evolution of the Aleph network structure, along-with the economic, technological and administrative considerations were discussed. It also describes the format of Aleph and its handling of non-Roman scripts and finally implications with regard to the general applicability of Aleph, decentralized pragmatic approach to the networking for small resource, limited countries have been presented.

_____, _____, **ARAB**

37. KHALID (FA). At the threshold of a library network. Inf. Tech. And Lib. 15(4); Dec, 1996; p241-6.

The article discusses the layout of the Arabian Gulf Library at the Threshold of networking, for sharing resources through cooperation and provides the individual library with greater access to resources. Several libraries in the Gulf region have acquired sophisticated systems and there is a great potential to develop library networks. It highlights both the benefits and the problems associated with networking in libraries and discusses circumstances that are forcing several information centres in the Gulf region to think seriously about library networking. It also discusses briefly the development of an important networking tool, the union list of scientific and technical periodicals in the Gulf region.

_____, _____, ASTOM

38. CUSWORTH (Emmeline). Networking on a University campus and its effect on library services. Libri . 41(4); 1991; p248-61.

The article discusses network library services on a university campus and the effect of the availability of the services over the network on the library. The different ways that staff have to react to the changes in service provision and the planning required for the changes that occur with new types of access to library services have been discussed with particular reference to services at ASTOM University.

_____, _____, AUSTRALIA

39. MARSHALL (Josephine M). Networking Biomedical information. Manging Inf. 2(7); Jan-Aug, 1995; p32-4.

The article describes how a librarian in a specialized Australian research environment is managing an electronic library and highlights the issues involved. It provides the most efficient and effective access to bibliographic information and with the advent of the desktop library the challenges for librarians, information technologist and their users is how to cope with each individual need for information and at the same time provide the optimum access for all.

40. BORAIYAN (R) AND RAMDEVI (KA). Library automation and information network system. Indi. Jour. Inf. Lib. & Soc. 7(3); July-Dec, 1998; p42-8 .

The article emphasises on the need for automation and its implication on resource sharing. It discuses the technology used in resource sharing. It also deals with computer which is being used in libraries for information retrieval and dissemination of information, concerning books and periodicals in modern library. It also emphasises that the computer can be used for the purchase of books and publication for the library on request from members. The characteristics and types of library resource sharing network in Indian context has been discussed.

41. INDO-BRITISH meet: Focus on Library networking. NISSAT newsletter. 11(1); 1992; p3-6.

The article emphasises on the library networks which help in enriching the knowledge available at the educational, service and Industry points in urban and rural areas. It also discusses various Software resources developed for use in computer communication for library systems and services, bibliographic standards, and automated networks such as DELNET and CALIBNET. The Seminar also deals with various

network products and services. It recommended that the library and information professionals and academicians in the programme should make efforts in developing attitudes to quick responses to requests through E-mail.

42. SEGAL (JS) Library and information network: Centralization and decentralization. Inf. Ser.& use. 8(1); 1988; p3-12.

The author mentions the idea of networks and its origin with the advent of library automation. Nationwide networking slowly infiltrated libraries, as they became more and more eager to share the resources. They could not afford alone or even in a small groups. Technology has made sharing on a small scale more feasible, and other forces of changes coincidentally make it seem more attractive to pull away from large computing centres. It is argued that libraries have entered an era of mixed networking strategies. Libraries will soon need to decided which of its sharable functions can be included in cooperation at local consortial substate, regional or national level.

_____,_____,_____,INDIA

43. HARAVUL (LJ). Library automation and networking in India: An over view of recent developments. Annl. of Lib. Sci. and doc. 40(1); 1993; p32-40.

The article discusses and overview of recent developments in library automation and networking in India and raises issues to be of basic

nature as a contribution to the on going debate and discussion on the subject in the country. It also deals with the type of networks i.e. infrastructure and application networks in India. The three major efforts to network libraries in the country such as INFLIBNET, DELNET and CALIBNET has been discussed.

_____,_____,_____,**NIGERIA**

44. ENYIA (CHRISTIAN O). Computerisation in Nigerian libraries: At state of the art review. Int.Lib.Rev. 23(3); 1991; p159-74.

The author discusses the pros & cons of computerising libraries and obstacles faced by Nigeria to on computerization of library services is intended to modernize the entire library system in Nigeria as in the industrialized countries, and to ensure accuracy, efficiency, effective information management, reliable user services enhanced inter library cooperation. The University Library, research libraries and the national libraries of Nigeria are leading the race to computerize their services but the lack of cooperation between libraries is an obstacle to library automation in Nigeria.

_____,_____, **BIBLIOGRAPHIC STANDARDS**

45. VISWANATHAN (T). Emerging Standards for library networks.Ann. of Lib. Sci. and Doc. 38(3); 1991; p 79-84.

The article discusses the standards for both the bibliographic and

the network based Library Services. The role of CCF has also been discussed. The service definitions and protocol specifications of the standards for inter-library lending, search and retrieval of data bases have been briefly explained.

_____, _____, BIDS

46. MORROW (Terry). BIDS: The growth of a networked end user bibliographic database service. Program. 29(1); Jan, 1995; p31-41.

The article covers BIDS services both within UK Community and over sees. It also discussed the development of BIDS service and the facilities currently offers. If reviews the growth of the services and analyse how use feedback can be taken into account in re-implementing the service on a new plate-form. It emphasis how the use of network tools such a world wide web could help in providing effective end-user support to this and other similar services.

_____,_____, BINET

47. BAILEY (Charles W). Network –based electronic Serials. Inf. Tech. and Lib.11(1); March, 1992; p29-33.

The exchange information on a daily basis via computer conferences, personal e-mail, and, file transfer is a new form of Communication. Electronic serials are being distributed on networks.

Electronic newsletters provide timely information about current topics of interest. Electronic Journal referred provide scholarly articles, columns, and reviews. Utilizing computer networks, scholars have become electronic publishers creating an alternative publication system. The author encourages the development of network based electronic serials because of price crisis, time lag intricate mode of delivery associated with traditional journals.

_____,_____,**BIOTECHNOLOGY**

48. NARAYANA SWAMI (K) and ARORA (JR). Bio-technology Networking. IASLIC Bulletin 33(4); 1988; p113-17.

The article discusses the bio-technological information system computer network, the component services and the use of these. The most exciting and potentially beneficial outgrowth of the Union of Computers and tele-communications equipment is the formation of computer networks. These networks support electronic mail transmission and reception along-with other forms of data file transfer at high speed across global distances.

_____,_____, **BITNET**

49. CHAUDHRY (Abdus Sattar). Exploiting network information resources for collection development in libraries. IFLA Jour. 22(3); 1996; p191-97.

Networking information resources, as extension of library collection and as bibliographic and communications utilities with their

unprecedented connectivity, speed of transmission and world-wide breadth have created excellent opportunities for libraries. Networks such as BITENT, JANET, ISN, NEN and others provide navigational tools and associated services which can be use by libraries to access remote resources for browsing, searching and even down loading. It is creating a powerful new context for the theory and practice of collection management and requires librarians to develop new skills and change their ways of performing various library operations. The potential of networks for better collection and efficient access to information resources and various related issues have also been discussed. It also suggests strategies for proper adjustment of library work to the new environment.

_____, _____, _____, **BRAZIL**

50. FERREIRA(Sucli Mara SP). Electronic networking in Brazil.FID News Bulletin.44(11); Nov, 1994; p282-84.

This article discusses the history of BITNET and its evolution including the goals, propositions and available resources. It discusses current services available, which includes e-mail, specific groups of interests, access to nation and international databases, library catalogues information services, package deposits of public domain, documents, information and the exchange of message in time with infrastructures, some Brazilian education and research entities offering specific services

for the discrimination of administrative, academic, social cultural and other information, through gophers and WWW.

_____,_____,_____,INTERNET

51. BRITTEN (William A). BITNET and the Internet: Scholarly networks for libraries. College and Res. Lib. News .51(2); Feb,1990; p103-7.

The article discusses the gore initiative to establish a national research and educational network which will serve to develop access to an information infrastructure of data, services, and knowledge banks. It describes various programs and services currently available focusing on 2 major international scholarly communication networks of internet to libraries. It also outlines internet's capabilities and discusses BITNET a research network for electronic mail and file transfer.

_____,_____BONET, INDIA

52. RAMANI (S). Report from the Bombay Library network. DESIDOC Bulletin. 16(2); March, 1996; p41-6.

The article analyses the report from the Bombay library networking gives brief introduction, about BONET and establishment of BONET. It is able to contribute to the activities concerned with the absorption of new technology by practitioners in the library and

information science. The future plans of electronic publishing and details of database has been d iscussed.

_____,_____,**BRAZIL**

53. FREDERICK (Janet). The Birth of a network: The Brazilian struggle. College and Res. Lib. 50(1); Jan.1989; p76-81.

The national plan for university libraries in Brazil recommends a center for cooperative cataloging, a standard format for computerized cataloging, and development of an online network of libraries. The problems associated with online network implementation in Brazil such as computer import restrictions, changes in government agencies, and a historical lackings of resources sharing has been discussed.

_____,_____, **BROKER SERVICES**

54. DEMPSEY (L) and RUSSEL (R). A utopian place of criticism brokering access to network information. Jour.of Doc. 58(1); 1999; p22-32.

The article outlines an approach based on the construction broker services which mediate access to resources. It outlines a framework for models information architecture for thinking about the components of broker services and their logical arrangement. It also discusses several development projects and services which show how brokers are developing. It uses examples drawn from the serials environment to describe some of the issues.

55. KELLY (Brian). A Utopian Place of criticisms brokering access to network information .Elec. Libr. 55(1); Jan, 1998; p33-70.

The management of autonomous, heterogeneous network resources and services provides new challenges which libraries are addressing. This paper outlines an approach based on the construction of broker services which mediate access to resources. It outlines a Framework. The information architecture for thinking about the components of broker services and their logical arrangement. It describes several development projects and services which shows how brokers are developing.

_____, _____, CALIBNET, INDIA

56. MITRA (AC). CALIBNET on stream. DESIDOC Bulletin. 16(2); March, 1996; p35-40.

The article discusses the twin objectives of library automation and networking through the network route and e-mail route. The author also deals with Software development database development and network development in detail. The network also features a number of special services such as online services, database on CD-ROM, Communication linkages, database service, caliborder and resources sharing.

_____,_____, CALICO, SOUTH AFRICA

57. VANDERWALT (Marthinus S.) Professional education for networked library Co-operatives: A case study of CALICO. Libri. 47(6); 1997; p87-100.

This article discusses the educational requirements of the CALICO Libraries for its staff and the implication for the library schools, of which there are four in the immediate vicinity. The purpose of the research is to establish contribution of the library school to become effective workers in a co-operative library environment. It discusses background survey on CALICO and its activities, a list of the subject areas, skills and attitude identified as important for librarians working, in a cooperative, and a discussion of the role that the library school can play in training students to come up to the expectations of the staff of co-operatives.

_____,_____, CALIFORNIA

58. VAN HOUSE (NANCY A). Unobstrusive evaluation of a reference referral network: The california experience. Lib. And Inf. Sci. Res. 6(3); 1994; p305-19.

The article is an evaluation of the California Statewide reference referral network. The method which has been sued for measuring the performance on actual queries rather than on proxies of questionable validity. An unobstrusive method utilizing existing records of actual

reference transactions evaluated by a panel of Judges was used, in contrast to the previous research, which has measured reference performance at the level of the local library. It evaluated the higher levels of a reference hierarchy the supports the local library.

_____,_____,CATALOGING

59. WEBB (John). Managing licensed networked electronic resources in a University library. Inf. Tech. and Lib. 17(4); Dec, 1998; p198-206.

Managing Information delivering licensed networked electronic information resources to users have received much attention in university libraries. It is addressed on many individual topics as well as in key areas such as licensing, access, consortia, cataloging and classification, labeling and other physical materials that constituted the packages containing the information. Managing licensed network resources is critical because the license is a contract to which the university library has agreed and to the provisions of which it is legally bound. If a license forbids the interlibrary loaning of information from the network resources. The ILL department and all of public service must know of the same and if the resources is included in the online catalogue the catalogue record should reflect that restriction.

_____,_____,CD-ROM

60. AKEROYS (John) CD-ROM Networking. Inf. Serv. and Uses. 12(1);1992; p55-63.

The article discusses an over-view of CD-ROM networks. It describes the systems available and provides some user experience of one network in an academic library. The technology's were explained including the different possible configurations and some alternative solutions. There is an account of an installation at South Bank Polytechnic using the optinet system which includes some of the problems inherent in such systems. The interface issues have been addressed in detail including standardization. It also discusses the development of CD-Network.

61. BROWN (Steve). CD-ROM Networking. Jour. of Doc. (5)2; Dec, 1996; p216-17.

It discusses the CD-ROM Networking, aimed to provide basic information the library professional . CD-ROM networking is divided into three self contained section each of which can be read independently. The first section outlines the theoretical principles of CD-ROM networking and describes the hardware and software components. The last two sections buoyed covers performance and management. It aims to highlight the features which distinguish one product from another. The final section contains a personal overview and his predictions for the

future. It implies that the continued market for CD-ROM networking has been artificially beyond up by publishers self interest.

62. CRAFT (Edward) and HayDock (Ian). Living with a CD-ROM Networking. Managing Inf. 3(12); Dec, 1996; p39-41.

The article deals with the problem related issues of CD-ROM networking. A CD-ROM network has all the problems associated with any PC network and these have to be dealt swiftly and on a daily basis. Giving access to application whose reading and Software were never originally intended for multi user use bring its own maintenance and expansion puzzels.

63. RUSSO MARTIN (Elaine) and LANIER (Don). Networking Consumer health information. Bringing the patient into the medical information loop. Illinois Lib. 78(4); 1996; p 210.

The author discusses about the projects that would provide consumer health information using into Trac's health reference center's CD-ROM database. The project were to cooperate with targeted public libraries and clinics in providing CHI at the earliest point of need to provide access to the database via a dial up networked server and to toll free telephone number, and to work with targeted sites on database training cone CHI reference sources, and referred producer's. This article provides background information about the project, describes the major

systems and technical issues encountered and discusses the outcomes, impact and envisioned enhancements.

64. SARMA (T R B). Modern Trends in library resource sharing networking Heral. Lib. Sc. 33(1); Jan. Apr, 1994; p28-34.

The article discusses the need for automation and its implication on resource sharing. It emphasises on the technologies used for Resource sharing its characteristics and types of library resource sharing network also. The database in the optical discs and the application of CD-ROM has also been discussed. Optical information storage is advisable then the tele-communication network for developing countries has been emphasised and especially in Indian scenario for disseminating information. The establishment of INFLBNET, INDONET, UIKRAM and regional network i.e. CALIBNET, DELNET, PUNENET etc. which are functional on similar basis.

65. SUMAN (Yogesh) and LAL (Banwari). Resource sharing through networking technology: An overview. Lib. And Inf. Networking; Kaul, HK ed, delnet; 1998; p42-62.

The article discusses the concept of resource sharing which provides a way for increasing access to information. The compurterised networks in India and abroad reveals that much progress has been made in this direction but this article emphasizes technological advancement much more in western counties rather than India. The cost and sharing of information led to the introduction of multi user and multi desk CD-ROM

systems, which are more, economical for most of the organization especially were the same data or database are required for several users. The author also discusses various types of CD-ROM networking. The networking in Indian contest has also been discusses such as ERNET, and OPNET.

66. SYLVIA (Margaret). Building a Gateway for the CD-ROM network: A step toward the virtual library with the virtual microsystems V-server. Micro Computers for inf. Managt.10(2); June, 1993; p119-28.

The article discusses the establishment of a CD-ROM network and its accessibility to users outside the library through the campus network. Several methods are available for building a gateway from CD-ROM local area networks to wide area networks. The networking of electronic information empowers the user to find needed information easily and quickly. The establishment of a CD-ROM local area network still requires the user to visit the library to gain access to the network. Software options include the use of PC by the dial in user to imitate a similar configured machine on the network.

_____,_____,_____,AGRICULTURE

67. TURNER (A). Thin client architecture for networking CD-ROMs in a medium sized public library systems. Computer in Lib. 17(8); Sep., 1997; p73-5.

The article discusses about the new approach to networking and one that has been attracting great attention in both libraries and

cooperations, since it offer a number of attractive advantages as a solution to the networking challenge. The details are given on the Tulsa City library systems response to the anticipated increase in volume and sophistication of research requirement by deciding to migrate at least in parts, from print to CD-ROM based research materials, including news bank news files, H.W. Wilson's Curlen biography and SIRS social issues resources series.

_____, _____, _____, **INFLIBNET**

68 VIJAY KUMAR. CD-ROM networking future by INFLIBNET. Iaslic Bulletin, 41(3); 1996; p135-6.

INFLIBNET started CD-ROM networking of Indian university R & D centres and college of India. This article discusses the type of services that it will offer and the advantages therefrom. The advantages are that more than one user can access the same database simultaneously and databases can later be networked not only campus-wide but even to all remote users. The CD-ROM system should work with the existing novel network and not degrade performance of the wide area network and the performance of the CD-ROM network must be equal to a stand alone CD-ROM work station.

_____,_____, CHEVRON

69. LINDEN (Margaret J). Networking Among chevron Libraries Special Lib. 80(4); 1989; P125-9.

Chevron Library involved in communication resources network at all levels across library merged with Gulf Corporation in 1984 and started an informal network. A library resources Advisory Committee (LRAC) with company wide representation was formed with the responsibility to establish and maintain a network. The chevron library resources network has managed to achieve major cooperation among Chevron Libraries.

_____,_____, CHINA

70. GONG(Y). The initial development of networking in Chinese Libaries. Jour. of Inf. Sci. 22(6); 1996; p462-66.

It discusses the development of networking Chinese Libraries. As a result of a policy of reform and openness to the outside world, China is one of the countries with he highest economic growth rate in the world today. Rapid economic development has brought an ever growing demand for information in Chinese libraries and information services, because many facts of the national economy, education, scientific, research and social activities are information oriented. As a result the development of library and information services has been brought of

library automation and networking. This article discusses three major factors that give impetus to the development. The major efforts made by librarians in library networking construction, and trends in library networking development.

_____,_____, COMMUNICATION

71. MIZUSAWA (Jun-ichi) Network Technology for personal Communication JIPDec inf. Quateraly. (94); 1993; p45-55.

This article focuses on these changes from three viewpoints, call Conbol, intelligent network design, and UPT Service. Universal personal telecommunication is more than just a means of introducing "Personal mobility services into the public Switched telephone network. Revising the PSTN for universal personnel telecommunication employees dramatics changes to the PSTN design framework.

72. TONTA (Yaser). Scholarly Communication and the use of networked information sources. IFLA Jour. 22(3); 1996; p240-3.

This articles deals with the brief history of the electronic mail by the academic community in the early 1970s. It emphasises on the electronic publishing for disseminating and archiving full text professional articles via computer storage media. Access is through computer is stand alone mode and connected to communication networks. The network

information sources facilitate the work to a great extent during the research process as incorporates sources in the bibliographies of their published article and the published sources are available in the electronic form through network.

_____,_____,DATABASE

73. DIAZ (Kanen R). User Success in a networked environment. RQ.36(2); 1997; p393-407.

This study is an attempt to gauge user success in a networked environment by having forty three subjects focusing to make various database selections, use a variety of database interfaces, and select terminology success was considered to be the subjects ability to print a record appropriate to each question asked. Subject were successful 52 percent of the time the factors find to be most significant in enhancing or deterring success were selection of an appropriate database, the successful use of multiple concepts, the interface used, and the number of databases used to complete the exercise.

74. KATHLEEN PRICE (M). Linking legislative databases into an international legal information network. Lib. Sci. with a sant to doc. and inf.stud. 30(1); March, 1993; p36-9

It discusses the value of legal texts and their usefulness to international legal Information Service. It also, discusses the resources

available in the Law Library of Congress. The law library of Congress which is engaged in indexing and abstracting of legislation based on initial belief the international information system for legal information have also been discussed.

_____,_____,_____,ONLINE

75. WETHERBEE (Louella V). Building a nation-wide bibliographic database: The role of local shared automated systems. Illinois Lib. 75 (4); May, 1993; p251-53.

The article emphasis to build up a nation-wide bibliographic shared responsibility of the national libraries, the major bibliographic utilities, and individual libraries have contributed their local cataloging records to the national hosts, the bibliographic utilities, which in turn, made these records widely available. This paper addresses the impact of local shared automated library system on the development of a comprehensive nation-wide bibliographic database. The library of Congress network advisory Committee has studied and described the major changes and significant trends in the development of nation –wide library and information networking. This article also discusses the various library network i.e. TRLN (Triangle research libraries network), Flordia Centre for Library automation and NHAIS.

76. CHANDRAN (D) and RAMESH BABU(B). Networking of databases India. Rilisar Builletin. 10(1); Feb, 1996; p14-9.

The article discusses the necessity of resource sharing and networking which pave the way for quick and easy access to information through the computers and communication Technology. It also discusses the need for networking and online access database. Online services offer the computerised access to database, and they are widely used in western countries. The European space agency, has opened an on-line terminal that provides access to the American database centre. The DSIR, Set up on line access centres to search computerised databases at international level such as NISSAT, NAL, NCL, CLRI and IACS

_____, _____, _____, **U.K.**

77. FUARNESS (Karen L) and GRAHAM (Margaret E). The use of information technology in special libraries in the U.K. Programe. 30(1); Jan, 1996; p23-37.

The article reports the findings of a survey undertaken during August and September 1994 to examine the use of information Technology in 170 libraries and information units in the corporate, government and medical sectors. Ninety five percent of the organisation surveyed use computerization for some aspect of their library or information service, either for library house-keeping operations or for access to databases in a variety of electronic formats. This articles also

reports the current state of the art as well as gives an indication of future computerization plans in special libraries.

_____,_____, DELNET, INDIA

78. KAUL (HK). DELNET: The first operational library network in India. DESIDOC Bulletin ; 16(2); March, 1996; p23-34.

The article discusses the objectives and establishment of DELNET. It is the first operational library network in India sponsored by the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT). The various activities of DELNET such as, promotions of database creation among member libraries, resource sharing and standardisation have also been discussed. Information on funding and the hardware and software infrastructure has also been provided along with database and services. The Problem faced for providing databases on various front have also been included.

79. KAUL (HK). DELNET: The network of Delhi libraries, Iaslic Bulletin.33(4); 1988; p 125-28.

This article emphasises on the use of computer in the library for the dissemination of information. It stresses on networking of library which is necessary to improve the resources in the participating libraries. The establishment of DELNET as separate body with various aims &

objective have been discussed. It organises training programmes for Delhi libraries in collaboration with NISSAT. It also provides the Union Catalogue of serials and periodicals in humanities and social sciences available in Delhi Libraries.

_____, _____, DIGITAL

80. BORBINHA (Jose Luis B) and DELGADO (Jose Carlos M). Networked digital libraries. Micro-comp. for Inf. Mangt. 13(3- 4); 1996; p195-211.

This article presents a brief description of a few historical, actual or being planned actions, related to digital libraries. The purpose is to explore different approaches, definition and concepts of digital library. It also discusses the actual main global network Paradigm, the internet defined as a meeting place and a communication medium, a "land" for both new ways of expression and raising of dynamic virtual communities the impact of medium in communities are more dynamic in the creation of knowledge. Such as the several scientific and academic communities, is already evident with the exploitation of new concepts such as electronic publishing, permanent Seminar and sky writing.

81. HAMSON (Andrew) and PINFIELD (Stephen). Digitisation of exam papers. The electronic Jour. 17(4) ; Aug, 1999; p 239 – 46.

The paper outlines the practical issues and key stages involved in digitising university of Birmingham exam papers, based on work under taken as part of the builder project. It emphasises that the main lesson to

come out of delivering a web based product consisting of over 1500 exam papers is that the actual scanning of is only one stage in a complex workflow process. It identifies the key elements in such a process to be feasibility study. Digital imaging, it infrastructure development and project management and describes the decisions associated with each. It is noted that team working between library computing and university staff was essential in order to manage the workflow within each of the key elements.

82. ILION (Ariane). Stimulating networked knowledge. Manag. inf. 2(1); Jan-Feb, 1995; p44-5.

This article emphasises on the advent of the digital revolution and its impact on libraries. The convergence of computing and communication technologies has a significant effect on the way in which information resources are created managed, used and costed. By implementing systems based on new technologies, libraries make the challenges and opportunities offered to develop more widespread penetration of advance library service. The increasing amount of information being created, distributed and used in electronic form is leading to the emergence of a new information infrastructure . The European Commission's new libraries programme is intended to provide access to electronic products and services available over the networks.

_____,_____, DOCUMENTS

83. GRAHAM (Peter S). New roles for special collections on the network. College of Res. Lib. 59(13); May, 1998; p232-38.

This article emphasises on the special collection on the network in the traditional sense because electronic information is not maintained in artifacts. Special collections have existed to support preservation of the human record has instanced in original documents or in specific documents of importance. Electronic documents, however, do not depend on their physical medium for their importance, nor does, their medium provide evidence that assists in better understanding their texts. Special collection will continue in importance because of the continuing importance of artifactual documents. It discusses the roles of librarian in the electronic environment, particularly with respect to intellectual property and in the merging of special and general digital collection.

_____,_____,EARL

84. SMITH (P) and STONE (P). EARL: Collaboration in networked information and resource sharing services for public libraries in the UK. Program.31(4); Oct, 1997; p347 – 63.

This article discusses the Electronic access to resources in libraries for establishing a national networked information and resource sharing services in the UK. It provides information on the early stages of EARL

during 94 and 95 which resulted in a Pilot demonstration service. The author outlines the achievement to dates including membership of EARL by 120 libraries, authority to provide electronic and facilities, creation of web pages, access to databases, and the development of EARL web which provides a gateway to a number of internet resources, likely to be use in public libraries.

_____, _____, EDUCATION

85. GOPINATH (MA). Education of information professionals for library networks. Lib. Sc. With a slant. to Doc. and Inf. Stud. 35 (4); Dec, 1998; p251-6.

It discusses the role of information resources towards a qualitative access to information in a library network. It presents a basic set of components of a network. The development of information network specialist cells for training in various aspects of network functions. The basic aspect are study of information users, collection development, collection organization. Collection services and information Technology for storage retrieval, access and services. It delineates a module. for information professionals on library and information network

86. VIRKUS (Sirje). Distance learning in a networked environment FID news Bulletin. 47 (1); 1997; p37 – 42.

The paper describes a brief overview of distance education as a new important field within the overall development of continuing education in Estonia. Education is the midst of a monumental

technological paradigm shift and developing new models for learning using electronic support. The distance education project for school librarians has indicated the obvious use of internet. The library and information science profession is also undergoing radical changes because of increasing flood of information and the changing nature of information and communication technology. This also emphasises to participants to become aware of the potential of network possibilities, to gain gone basic skills about network information seeking and retrieval, publishing on the internet via the world-wide web.

_____,_____, ELECTRONIC CONFERENCE

87. KOVACS (Diane K) and ROBINSON (Kara L). Scholarly E-Conference on the academic networks: How library and information Science professionals use them. Jour. of the Amer. Soc. for Inf. Sc. 46(4); May, 1995; p244-46.

The article describes the impact that Internet distributed e-conferences have begun to have on the information seeking and sharing behavior of library and information science professional and scholars E-Conferences are being used as a source of information in providing, direct and indirect service to library patrons and it may enhance the value of established information source such as Journal, physical conference, interpersonal mail and telephone contacts.

_____,_____,_____,PUBLICATION

88. MAHESWARAPPA (B S) and TADASAD (P G). Collection development in the context of electronic publications and networking: Problems & prospects. DESIDOC Bulletin. 17(1) ; Jan, 1997; p25-31.

The article examines the issues in development of collection for libraries in the context of electronic publication and networking with special reference to formulation of policies, users, formats, storage, mode of access, selection, acquisition, bibliographical control, finance evaluation, and manpower. It concludes that developing a need based, relevant and cost effective collection, consisting of electronic and other publications in document form, requires systematic planning and effective implication.

_____,_____,ESPIRIT

89. LEEB (Gunther). A user interface for home networking. IEE Trans. and consumer electronics. 40(4); 1994; p897-902.

This article describes a flexible, expandable and user-friendly interface for networks in home. The interface called home-net consists of a central controlling PC which provides support to access control, data communication, home office, lighting control, home appliance systems,

voice communications etc. distributed in different rooms within a house. This interface can also be used in any other compatible systems like the European ESPRIT HOME SYSTEM, The American consumer electronics Bus and Japanese home Bus system.

90. DAHL (Mogens). Regional and transnational exchange of data: Problems of international Co-operation between bases and networks. Program. 16(2); Apr, 1982; p47-56.

The article outline the planning of Euronet – DIANE and SCANNET with a view to the general pre-requisites and problems to be handled when several interested parties are brought together for the purpose of setting up information services from databases and networks. Online services are placed as one among several communication channels for scientific information. The Planning of Euronet-DIANE and SCANNET follow different patterns.

_____,_____,EUROPE

91. ADDISON (Chris). The European libraries network for development. FID news Bulletin. 48 (3/4); 1998; p88.

This article discusses the development of research libraries in Europe. It contains more than one million bibliographic references, organizational profiles and project records as well as data sets. The

project group discusses four elements for developing a network. Firstly, a technical aspect which involve the development of a joint user interface for the searching of the various key databases via the web. Secondly, the adoption of joint indexing approaches and document collection maximise management resources, thirdly, the development of a multilingual system for linking thesauri for searching in other language. And fourthly the aspects of universal participation, which aims to ensure participation of Southern organization and users. It also discusses various components to lead the organisation.•

_____,_____,**FRANCE**

92. DESCHAMPS (Christine). Cooperation and networking between French libraries. Libri 41(4); 1991; p262-71.

The article tries to describe cooperation and networking activities between libraries in France. It discusses three networks i.e. University networks, the regional networks and the special cooperation agencies. The activities description involved; Access to documents and interlibrary loan activities shared collection development plans, bibliographic information dissemination, including subject indexing terminological database, and sharing the professional evaluation tools.

_____, _____, GERMANY

93 SCHNELLING (H) Library networks in Germany Serials 6(1), Mar, 1993, p33-8

This article emphasises on the computerized networking infrastructure The provision of publications is based on conventional networks It provides brief history of electronic library networking Germany covering networking at local, regional and national levels bibliographic control of books and serials and the enrichment of machine readable library files to bibliographic and factual database through CD-ROM Standardization and research work in German libraries for future networking of directs towards bibliographic control and national format, availability of publications data flow and telecommunications

_____, _____, HEALTH LIBRARY

94 EDWARD (EM) and PRIOR (P) West midlands health libraries Network Health Lib Rev 15 (4), Dec, 1998, p233-7

The article outlines the history of the growth of cooperation among health libraries in the west Midlands region of the UK national health service from its initiation 20 years ago It also discusses the cooperative activities and factors influencing the expansion It focuses on accreditation, the internet, the role of the regional librarian and on going programmes to direct future progress

_____,_____, **ILLINET**

95. BLOOMBERG (Kathleen Lohman), ILLINET: The Illinois information Safety network. Illinois Lib. 75(2); March, 1993; p46.

ILLINET is the network of the Illinois state library and the seventeen regional library Systems and their members including academic, Public School and Special Libraries. The Illinois state library provides overall network administration for illinet. All the components of Illinet work together to make this network on effective and efficient vehicle for resource sharing among member libraries. The state library works with the directors, staffs, boards, and member libraries of the regional library system agencies to facilitate resource sharing through a variety of programmes and services. In this article the various network components have also been discussed.

_____,_____,_____, **ONLINE**

96. BAKER (Brad). From Journal titles to article citations: Providing access to indexing and abstracting services through the Illinet online network. Illinois Libraries. 75(2); March, 1953; p67-71.

The article discusses the provision of accessing to periodical citation databases through the illinet online network. The emergence of ILCSO (Illinois Library Compt. System Office) to implement and services

in the area where it is feasible and cost effective for member libraries. ILCSO access to periodical database committee to provide recommendations to the policy council on access to abstracting and indexing services. The article includes the various membership list. On the committee and discusses the number of services such as the illinois Bibliographic information services (IBIS) and the ERIC Pilot. Project in IBIS.

97. BROWN (Daris). The role of ILLINET Online within ILLINET. Illinois libraries. 75(2); Mar, 1993; p55-60.

Illinet online is the Primary component of the Illinet network, it constitutes various library services in Illinois. Illinet online is the resource sharing union catalogue database built from the OCLS cataloging data of 715 illinois libraries. It contains the bibliographic data for each item cataloged on OCLC for those 715 libraries, and it includes specific location and circulation status information for the forty libraries that used to for their local catalogue and circulation system. The Illinois state Library needs of forceful strategic plan that includes 10 regional library system and their LLSAPS, and the other local library automated systems.

98. SLOAN (Bernic). Resource Sharing in an open network environment: An update on the linked systems for resource sharing project. Illinois Lib. 75(2); 1993; p62-4.

This article emphasises on the Illinois state library's plan for funding automated resource sharing in Illinois library the plan highlights

system, linking as a major priority for new automation projects to develop ILLINET online and major established automated library systems in the state. The first project deals with the task force and it discusses the technical policy, and procedural issues related to system linking in the llinois context. It discusses an another project reference software kinetics, to provide the necessary consultative services.

99. SINGLEY (Yvonne). Status report on library automation and networking in community colleges. Illinois Lib. 80(1); 1998; p29-31.

Computer technology and the availability of electronic databases have increased access to information at an exceptional rate. All libraries, academic, public and private most strategically plan in order to meet the demands of patrons wishing to use new technology to access information from databases state-wide and world-wide. Community College Librarians are working to serve patrons through expanding access and effective use of information resources through cooperative partnerships among libraries. This is done on several levels, including automation of library materials and local networks such as local library system automation projects and ILLINET online state-wide system, a computerized library system that provides descriptive information on library materials in more than 800 libraries. This describes the status of community college resources, expenditure tune, automation, networking and the implications of technology needs on community colleges and their library factors.

_____,_____,**INDIA**

100. AGRAWAL (Anil) and CHAKRABORTY (HK). Information networks in India. India. Jour. Inf. Lib. & Soc. 7(3); July-Dec, 1998; p64-74.

The author outlines the information network, factors necessitating the network and the general information about various networks in the country. He discusses information networks into two categories i.e. General Information network such as NICNET, INDONET and VIKRAM and specialised information network such DELNET, INFLIBNET, MELIBNET, ERNET and SIRNET.

101. BHAT (M Ishwara). Marketing of Library and Information Services at British Council Library Network in India. DESIDOC Bulletin, 18(3); May,1998; p29-33.

The article outlines the marketing approaches used in British Council Library Network in India. The best way of marketing the Library products and services is by word of month publicity. The excellent customer interaction is maintained by delivering quality service. Customer interaction is a continuous process and this is ensured by Conscious listening to the customers, arrange the member programmes, questionnaires, summary's and suggestion boxes. The use of the promotional techniques such as Mailshops. Personal visit, presentation at institution, poster newsletters and media advertisement, special book

display, lectures, quiz programmes, debates, seminars and poetry reading are organised to increase the customer base.

102. GHOSH (BK). Networking of Libraries: Problems and Prospects. Iaslic Bulletin. 40(1); 1995; p21-32.

The article discusses the library networks in the western world to facilitate sharing and optimization of national and international information resources. The author discusses the planning of networks, standardisation, Selection of Software, retrospective conversion and training. It also deals with the various problem of networks and suggestions regarding networking of libraries. The various University Library Networks has also been discussed such as ADINET, MALIBNET, LAN, and MALINET etc.

103. KAUL(H K). Networking of Libraries in India: A critical review Jour. of Higher Edu. 19(4); 1996; p503-15.

Networking of libraries in India has been emphasised for the advancement of developed countries through resource sharing and networking. The working group of the Planning Commission on libraries recommended the need for modernization of library service. It also discusses the interlinking of library system and recommendations of Kamath Committee report regarding the establishment of Science and Technology library in Calcutta under the seventh plan it recommended

the development of a computer network lining all special libraries in India, besides the modernization of libraries with computer, facsimile transmission, video discs, computer aided micro-film and reprography which led to the establishment of INFLIBNET, CALIBNET and DELNET.

104. MURTHY (SS). Library Networks in India: An overview. DESIDOC Bulletin. 16(1); Jan, 1996; p3-9.

The article outlines an overview of the development of library networks in India. It mentions the efforts made by the Planning Commission, Government of India, to promote resource sharing among libraries in the country. The present scenario of library networking is also briefly presented. The main problems in early operationalising the library networks include retro conversion of holding data, non availability of suitable software for operating large databases, online searching in a wide area network mode, price, affordable by all the libraries and non availability of adequate training facilities for library staff participating in the network programmes. Some possible solutions to these problems have been suggested.

_____,_____,INDIANA

105. TOPP (Barbara). Forging a new library network in Indiana. Illinois Lib. 78(1); 1996; p43-6.

This article discusses the background of networking in Indiana. It had library networks during the 1970s, the financial picture for the

networks was rosy, and the networks flourished, but the financial picture of 1990s was different. As time passed, the networks struggled to maintain effective operations with dwindling resources and pressure from several quarters was brought upon them for fiscal accountability . Finally Indiana afford 10 networks as the library infrastructure. The networks mission was that all Indiana residents receive the best possible library and information services by providing a cooperative, state-wide structure for information and resource sharing.

_____,_____,INDONET, INDIA

106. BASU (Dipak) and SAXENA (Sudhir). INDONET: A national computer network. NISSAT Newsletter 5(2); Apr.-June, 1986; p9-14.

The author discusses the role of INDONET as a national Computer network linking computing centres accessible from remote parts of the country and carrying the benefits of information resource management to a wider section, keeping in view the long term requirements of modern and sophisticated computing equipments the future plans of INDONET has also been discussed. The numerous packages of industry-standard software are being designed by CMC in different areas for CMC customers and either rune in production mode on, IDONET systems, or be delivered for running on customers own systems.

_____,_____,INET

107. IBOHAL (Charoibam) and LAHARI (Ramansu). Distribution of health care information: A network planning for the state. India. Jour. Inf. Lib. & Soc. 7(3/4); July-Dec, 1998; p93-106.

This article discusses the necessity for the dissemination of health care information at all corners of the state. It also reveals the problems arising from misinformation, myth and unawareness of the people. A proposal for health care information network using INET System in the state has been presented for providing medical information to all sections of the people at all corners of the state through various centers.

_____,_____,INFLIBNET, INDIA

108. HUSSAIN (Shabahat). Information scenario in the developing world and India's ambitious networking Programme: Problems and prospects. FID; 1994; p257-63.

This article discusses the information revolution and communication explosion, in the developing world. The library and information services in these countries are ill developed and ill planned., resulting flow of information and wastage of much money and manpower. It also discusses library resources and economises on the duplication of Library material. The author discusses INFLIBNET to be launched during

1990-95 which can interconnect the people and library resources of all universities and research institutions. It plans to modernize libraries and information services in the country with the application of computer and communication technologies. It also evaluate the various services. It also discusses the problems in networking involving standardization of library practices, application software, hardware, communication, data capture and personal.

109. PRAMOD KUMAR and ARORA (OP). Information and Library network (INFLIBNET) Programme. DESIDOC Bulletin. 16(2); Mar, 1996; p11-22.

The article discusses the objectives, services and infrastructure of INFLIBNET. University Grants Commission started as a cooperative venture for pooling, sharing and optimization of library resources in the country. The problems faced in getting data from the libraries and putting it into a central database have also been discussed. The future plans of INFLIBNET has also been presented.

110. SARANGI (Nilakantha). Automation of Libraries under INFLIBNET Programme with special reference to Utkal University Library: A study. India Jour. Inf. Lib. & Soc. 7(3/4); July-Dec, 1998; p122-33.

The article emphasises on the importance of automation in libraries and discusses its scope, need factors, and application to various works of the library. U.G.C. Library and information network (INFLIBNET) has been discussed with reference to network genesis, network

implementation, trained manpower etc. Automation of the Uktal University under INFLIBNET Programme has also been discussed.

111. VASHISHTH (CP). Information and Library Network: An overview. Libr. Herald. 34(3-4); Oct, 1996; p83-99.

It discusses the idea of INFLIBNET during the late 1980 and establishment of the same during early 1990s. A number of committees were constituted by the University Grants Commission to give it a shape. The author advocating that the success of INFLIBNET is vital for the future of Library and information networking in India as its mission is to improve interactions among academic and research libraries in the country.

112. VISWANATHAN (T) and MITTAL (R). Library networks in India. Annals of Lib. Sc. and Doc. 38(2); 1991; p39-52.

The article focuses on the importance of information as a vital resource in the Society. It discusses the usefulness of resource sharing in avoiding unnecessary duplication of costly books, periodical etc. The article also discusses the established of information and library network (INFLIBNET) to connect universities colleges, documents centers, etc in the country through the use of computer communication technology.

113. BHUSHAN (Param) and SHUKLA (BB). Modern Information Technology and Information Network. Indian Jour. Inf. Lib. & Soc. 9(3); July-Dec, 1998; p1-11.

The article discusses that information is an integral part of modern society which has been developed as a result of information explosion, interaction and cultivation of knowledge. It deals with information Technology and its application to library and information work, information process and information super-high way, resource sharing and communication through satellite based computer network, internet world wide-web, INFLIBNET, CD-ROM etc.

114. BROWN (Jeanne M). The Global Computer Network: Indications of its use world-wide. Int. Inf. Of Lib. Rev. 26 (1); March, 1994; p51-65.

The dramatic increase in the use of the global network is examined through statistics and examples of the involvement of many countries. The evidence of the participation of Librarian in the global network is sought through an analysis of subscriber lists for selected library related list serve. Findings shows that representation of librarians from a few countries is very high, while representation of libraries from most countries is low or non existent. The value of the internet and the potential role of librarians has also been discussed.

115. CRONIN (Blaise) and HERT (Carol A). Scholarly foraging and network discovery tools. Jour. of Doc. 51(4); Dec, 1995; p388 – 403.

The author discusses subsistence foraging and scholarly information seeking in the context of the world-wide web. It emphasises on the variety of research questions suggested by the extended use of the optimal foraging in relation to distributed multimedia information resources. The author suggests that the prevailing information retrieval paradigm lacks requisite variety to capture the complex of behaviors and stimuli that drives scholars quests for new ideas and insights.

116. LYNCH (Clifford). The evolving internet: Applications and network Service infrastructure. Jour. of the Amer. Soc. For Inf. Sc. 49(11); 1998; p961-72.

The article focuses on the internet as a data transport system and some of its emerging problems. It discusses two major research initiatives internet and the next Generation internet program – and some of the network level Services that may first see substantial deployment in these new research test-beds. The another concludes with a few specialization about future changes to the internet as a data transport system.

117. MILNE (Patricia). Network Information: Sources, a unit of study offered through learning modules mounted on the WWW. FID News Bulletin. 47(1); 1997; p21-4.

The article discusses network information sources as a unit of study at the university of Canberra in teaching students to locate

information on the internet and introducing them to the technology as well as to issues related to network information. It also encourage the development of skills which one often difficult to foster in an academic program, including team work, project management, project analysis and design which has been linked with a competence in the use of information technology.

118. MYLES (Sally). The Corporate library on every desktop. The Elec. Lib. 17(4). Aug; 1999; p227-9.

The information resources site was the first site on the Telecom. New Zealand Corporate internet. Telecom. New Zealand's Library Service Information resources. Launched its internet service two years ago. The IRIS is a database containing external news and industry information purchased by information resources. It is accessible via the Telecom. Corporate internet. IRIS enables users to manage their own information requirement. IRIS is the corporate library on every desktop. It has given users the tools to do their own searching by providing different access points to a defined information pool, while it also enables them to search effectively in the wider world of the internet.

119. NOTESS (GR). Internet Connections: Understanding your access options. Online. 18(5); 1994; p41-47.

The article discusses need of Information Technology and use of Internet. It also emphasises on the telecommunication technology which provides access to the users. The different connectivity levels, available

physical connections and access options offered by the providers to help in successful decision making.

120. RAMANA (V. VENKATA). Network environment and research endeavors. ILA Bulletin. 33(3); Oct, 1997; 1998 p47-50.

The electronic Library programme has been to raise awareness of the technology change which is transforming libraries around the world. INTERNET Services have been found useful on the Network as compared to less easily obtained sources. The INTERNET brought redical change in the information retrieval process at a faster rate. Western countries have been offering guidance to internet sources in respect of science and engineering areas. In India users access to the Internet through (VSNL). Exploitation of the internet services in India need to be augmented and comparable to other Asian Countries usage.

121. STODDART (Linda). The use of the Internet in the development of global network for disaster management for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Program. 29(3); July, 195; p273-84.

The article discusses the information needs of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the types of information required and how the development of world-wide Network, using the Internet, Linking National Societies and delegation will facilitate the dissemination of this information the role of the Federation information resources centre in accessing relevant information and making if available has also been discussed.

_____,____,____,GOPHER

122. MICHAEL (Klemme) and HERMANN (Maurer). Glimpses at the future of networked hypermedia system. Jour. of Ed. Mult. And Hyper. 5(3); 1996; 225-38.

Institution concerned with education and research have experienced the rapid proliferation of world-wide networked hypermedia systems such as gopher, WWW and hyper-G on the internet. This article includes brief discussion on the current state of the art in the field of large-scale networked hypermedia systems. The article also discusses the difference between generation of networked hypermedia system from present generation. This emphases the various as part i.e. types, preparation, storage inter-change of hypermedia document, security, costs, copyright and search and retrieval.

_____,_____,_____, VIRGINA

123. RODERICK (Elizabeth). Implementing a Library gopher for the Virgina Library and Information Network. Micro-computers for inf. Mangt. 11(3); 1994; p 189-207.

The article describes the design, construction, and implementation of a state-wide library gopher for the commonwealth of virgina . it provided a useful internet navigational tool for the users of the Virginia Library and Information Network. The internet and the applications to

navigate are constantly evolving and the resources used to implement the gopher were discovered via the internet itself through list serve discussion groups, documents located on Gophers, use net newsgroups and assistance provided by experienced individuals via electronic mail.

_____,_____,IRVING

124. LUCE (Richard E). The IRVING library network: linking local dissimilar systems. Lib. Hitech. 6(4); 1988; p47-58.

The IRVING Network gives libraries with incompatible computers, the ability access each others current catalogue, circulation and inter-library loan transactions. It is connecting each library computer system to a separate computer called a network processor. IRVING began in 1978 as a loose-knit cooperative of Denver metro-public libraries, Share resources and similar system in the meantime, the IRVING Library network presents a practical, working solution to the problem of linking heterogeneous library systems.

_____,_____,JANET, UK.

125. SMITH (John WT). A review of the use of networking and related technologies by the UK academic library and information sector. Iaslic Bulletin: 41(2); 1996; p49-70.

This review paper consist of two parts. The first is a brief history of the development of JANET, the UK academic network and the second part which describes the Electronic Libraries (e-lib) Programme. The e-lib

programme is funded by the Joint Information System Committee (JISC) of the higher education funding councils (HEFcs). It is also discussed the other projects funded by JISC to promote the use of networks and information technology.

_____,_____, KARNATAKA

126. BANKAPUR (Vinayak M) and SANGAM (SL). Integrated Information Network for Newspaper Libraries in Karnataka. Iaslic Bulletin, 43(2); June, 1998; p77-88.

The article discusses the role of newspapers libraries, the providing rapid and tropical references mainly to Journalist and editorial staff. It plays a vital role in dissemination of news to the general public. A network of newspaper libraries is required in Karnataka to achieve greater co-ordination. It also deals with various types of collections expected in a newspaper library of today. The networking system in such libraries has been highlighted along with the application of "Pert Method" The integrated concepts of information flow incorporating the principles of analysis, synthesis and evaluation has been emphasized in this paper.

_____,_____,**LAN**

127. COVEY III (William C). Local area network in libraries. Inf. Tech. and Lib. 10(4); Dec, 1991; p345-7.

The article discusses local area network in library environment. It emphasis on the LAN implementation and general principals to be followed. The LAN Technology which gives an overview of some of the terminology and concept used to describe local area networks. It strike a balance between concern for staff acceptance of the network and emphasis on the degree of authority and autonomy required for the networked administration. The LAN Administration have to be highly knowledgeable about the workflow and organization of the library as well as having strong interpersonal skills.

128. DHIMAN (Anil Kumar). Modern technology in resource sharing for information lending. Lib. Prog. (Inernational). 18(1); 1998; p19-21.

The article discusses the resource sharing through various methods of modern Technology i.e. Telephone. Teletypes, Fax, Videotext, Cable System, Satellite, e-mail, Networking and Multimedia for information handling. It also discusses the types of networking. Local area networked and wide area network. In a LAN system, Libraries of local area

participate to share their resources through two or more computers which are inter-connected through cable connection. WAN is an extension of LAN, where libraries are situated at a large distance and these are inter-connected through electronic Communication technologies.

129. HUQUE (Faizul) and SANKARASUBAIYAM (Kumeresh). A simulation model of taken ring medium access protocol for local area networks. Inf. Sc. and Tech. 3(4); 1994; p316-29.

The paper describes a simulation model to analyse the performance of a token ring medium access protocol for local area networks is developed. The model is developed using a minimal set of assumptions. The model is implemented using JAM II Simulation language. The model allows observation of the behavior of the network for different network parameters like traffic loads, data rate, ring length and pocket size. The performance is evaluated by observing delay time, time to receive a message and in addition buffer size and average token utilization has also been observed.

130. MANDAL (BR) and DATTA (S). Impact of LAN in Library. Iaslic Bulletin. 43(A); 1998; p153-56.

The article discusses the systems for automation of library functions such as acquisition, circulation, serial control, cataloguing etc. and techniques of LAN to cover all the activities of library and

information services. The two types of system approach namely integrated system approach and distributed system approach were discussed in this paper. The LAN will help in creating new opportunities for the expansion and improvement in library and information services. To locate the needed information in possible in shortest time with the aid of modern technology and in this context the role of LAN is very much important.

131. MEERA (BM). Advances in Library networking Technology for resource sharing activities from LAN to WAN. Lib. Sc. with Slant to Docu. & Inf. Studies. 31(2); June, 1994; p59-64.

The article defines different types of network such as LAN & WAN highlights the significance of WAN over LAN in the changing scenario of library resource sharing activities along with the advantages of LAN and WAN. The hardware and software requirements for the effective implementation of WAN has been discussed. This articles also discusses few library networks which explore of WAN as a means for establishing network such as KICNETL Kansas interlibrary communications networks, JANET and CALIBNET.

132. MILLER (JB) and HANNAH (SA). Memory management and local area network. Comp. in Lib. 14(10); 1994; p23-7.

The artice discusses some of the experiences in dealing with the limitations of DOS memory and discuss the implications that these limitations had in novell network environment. It also discuss the memory

problem in networked PCs and how the user memory can be utilized better for free conventional memory.

133. RHINE (Cynthia). Implementing a local area network: The effect on present and future services at the health sciences library. Inf. Tech. and Lib. 9(1); May, 1990; p103-07.

The article discusses the objectives of scope of health science library. It also discusses services which are available through LAN, sharing of devices, programs, data, electronic mail, centralized file maintenance and backup. The program LAN provides capability from one workstations located in the systems department. The CD-ROM service has also been discussed.

134. SELVI (MG). Role of Local area networks in resource sharing. Herld. Of Lib. Sc. 35(1); Jan-Apr, 1996; p120-6.

It deals with library resource sharing network and the use of computer. It discusses usefulness of local area network of libraries in their attempts to share resources and exchange information. Computer networks are expected to play an important role in the libraries and local area networks. It deals with objectives of integration of personal computer; advent of LANs, characteristics, advantages and classification of LANS.

135. BARBUTO (Domenica M) and CEVAIIOS (Elena E). The delivery of references services in CD-ROM LAN environment: A case study. RQ. 34(1); 1994; p60-76.

The article discusses the effect of LAN on the delivery of reference services in academic libraries. Libraries considering a commitment to a LAN environment needed to establish well-defined service goals and to plan carefully so that these goals can be achieved. This article also examines the implications of the installation and expansion of a CD-ROM LAN in the Joan and Donald E. Axinn Library at Hofstra University is through the planning implementation, and evaluation processes.

136. BOSS (Richard W). CD-ROM local area networks. Inf. Tech. and Lib. 10(4). Dec, 1991; p340-42.

The article discusses the installation and implementation of PCs, CD-ROM drives and software. The setting up a local areas network with PCs and CD-ROM drives is becoming much more complex since it involves not only the challenge posed by stand to the work stations, but the additional setting up and operating LAN.

_____,_____,_____,DATABASE

137. ISKANDERANI (AI) and ANWAR (MA). Automated bilingual circulation system using PC local area networks. Inf. Serv. and use. 12(2); 1992; p141-55.

The DOBSIS/LIBIS automated library system includes a highly sophisticated module to control automated circulation capable of using bare-code scanners. In order to use LIBIS module which deals with circulation, library must have the materials with a potential for circulation in its local database and if possible be linked with the student and personal databases of the university. This local automated bilingual circulation system (ABSCS) using personal computers local area network was developed. The system is designed to be menu driven, reliable, simple to use with fully bilingual – Arabic and English capabilities. The system also includes bar codes production and reliable backup facilities.

____,____,_____LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC LIBRARY,OPAC

138. ADAMS (Roy J) and COLLIER (Mel). Local area network development Leicester Polytechnic Library. Program. 21(3); July, 1987; p273-81.

Leicester Polytechnic library uses two types of local area network. The library is connected to the Polytechnic Campus Cambridge ring network which allows data communications within the library, throughout the

Polytechnic sites to provides various services including an OPAC on this polytechnic network. A second LAN, a 3 COM Ethernet, is used for a research Project investigation the development of a decision support system on networked micro-computers. This article gives the background of these development provides a brief summery of local area networking and describes the network configuration implemented.

_____,_____,LANET, U.K

139. RAY (Templeton). LANET: A major new service from the library association. Lib. Assoc. Rec. 90 (10), 1988; p569-70.

This article discusses LA-net, a major new service from the library Association. LA-net can act as a means of Communication and dissemination for the association, carrying lists of LA events, contact names, publication, council and committee minutes and agenda, news and information on exhibitions and legislation etc. It also discusses the international links of the association with international electronic mail and information services, characteristics the transfer joining LA-net and outlines its development prospects.

_____,_____, LATIN AMERICA,PROJECTS

140. ALEJANDRA (Ciurlizza M.). A network of networks in Latin America. Inf. Dev. 12(1); Marc, 1996; p21-5.

The article discusses on American projects supported by the international development research center, for cooperation between

various Latin American information systems and networks. It aimed at providing on the basis of a multi-disciplinary approach, information services in support of the economic and social development of the region, encouraging at the same time the individual strengthening and modernization of its participants through the exchange of knowledge and experience as well as making available both technological support and training. It also reports on the objectives, expected outputs, activities, results and impact of the network of networks. Latin America Project designed to strengthen eighteen Latin American information networks and systems.

_____,_____,MALIBNET, INDIA

141. RAGHAVAN (R) and RAGHAVAN (Jayasri) Notable Features of MALIBNET. DESIDOC Bulletin. 16(2); Mar, 1996; p47-56.

This article discusses the objective, structure, products services of MALIBNET, its Linkages with INSDOC and the users of this network. It is funded by NISSAT. The major academic and research institution, universities and industries and many other extended support to the concept of MALIBNET. The various database such as directory database of current serials, contents database of current Journal, Automation Engineering database and INSDOC database have also been discussed briefly.

142. VISWANATHAN (T). MALIBNET: A Library network for madras. Annals of Lib. Sc. and Doc. 41(1); 1994; p1-7.

MALIBNET has been registered as a Society with a governing board, manned by professionals. It became operational since May, 1993. It has six major academic institutions which are directly linked to the MABLIBNET host system. Two important databases have been created utilising the resources available in Madras Libraries, one is a directory database of current serials in Madras covering 30 Libraries and the other is a contents database covering articles published in 300 Journals available in Madras Libraries. Madras has about 60 important libraries besides information centre. MALIBNET connecting to other networks in India such as SIRNET, ERNET AND INFLIBNET has been discussed. MALIBNET has entered into a MOU with INSDOC through which, installation commissioning and operationalisation of the network on cost basis is provided by INSDOC.

_____,_____, MEDICINE, US

143. LINDBERG (D A). The National library of Medicine and its roles. Bulletin of the Med. Lib. Assoc. 81(1); Jan, 1993; p71-3.

The article discusses the role and responsibilities of the national library of medicine. The responsibilities to ensure that the collection

remain healthy, well preserved and growing with the advances in knowledge over time and to support the network of US health Science Libraries which was established as a result of the mandate in the medical library Assistance Act of 1965. It assesses the level of success of the library in meeting those responsibilities and proposes ways to do so in the future. The role of the health science libraries has also been discussed.

_____,_____, **MILLIKNET**

144. HALE (Charles) . "Project MILLIKNET" becomes "De Catur NET". A Library – initiated community information network. Illionois Lib. 78(4); 1996; p201-06.

Community information networks, represents new challenges and opportunity for libraries. They reflect a commitment and responsibility the community of users, which libraries of various types are established to serve. Network, funded by LSCA title III monies; from the Illinois state library, to Millikin University, Decatur, IL. This idea and grants proposal was the product of two faculty members at Millikin University, a private four year undergraduate institution located in that city.

_____,_____,**MUSIC LIBRARY**

145. RUSHING (L K). Networking and cooperation within the Music Library association. Res. Sharing and Inf. Network: 12(1); 1996; p3-16.

The article focus on the cooperative projects in which music librarians have been involved since the inception of the music library

association in the early 1930s. Library literature contain only a few examples of description of cooperative efforts that were discussed.

_____,_____, **NBC**

146. WATSON (Bradley C). The movement to network based computing: A library perspective. OCLC Newsletter. Jan-Feb, 1998; p26-7.

The Network based computer are replacing high – cost personal computer with lower cost hardware NBC is a personal computer that requires a network and serves on the network to function. This is different from traditional personal computer, which can functions in a stand alone environment. These types of NBS i.e. Network computer, windows terminals, and Network PCs have been discussed.

_____,_____,**NELINET, UK**

147. KRUGER (Basty). NELINET: A case study of regional library Network development. Inf. Tech. and Lib. 4(2); June, 1988; p113-21.

The article outlines the new England Library Information network and OCLC which began at the same time with almost identical objectives to create a shared bibliographic database based on the use of the new available machine readable tape from the library of Congress and contributed cataloging from member libraries. This paper follows NELINET's development since its inception and use the events of its

history as stepping stones from which to explore important issues in library network development. It also discusses cooperative ventures in automation, issues of funding, governance and organisational structure, and evolving role of regional networks and their relationship to major nationwide networks such as OCLC.

_____,_____,NEURAL, MODELS

148. WANG (Fang). A hierarchical neural network approach to the development of a library of neural models for microwave design. IEE Trans. Micro. The. and Tech. 46(12); Dec, 1998; p 2391-403.

The paper discusses a new task in the development of libraries of neural models for passive and active components, a task, with a potential significance to many micro-wave simulators. However, developing libraries of neural models is very costly due to massive data generation and repeated neural network training. The library models are developed through a set of base neural models, which capture the basic characteristics common to entire library, and high level neural modules which map the information from base models to the library model.

_____,_____,NICNET, INDIA

149. BHATT (M K). Health Sciences Library and Information network in India: Some Problems and Possibilities. Iaslic Bulletin. 33 (4); 1988; p105-12.

Health Sciences Library and information services network was launched in India through WHO support in 1980 with the national medical library. The national Focal Points were established for information support to primary health care and for population information networks. As the part of the overall development of NICNET, computer terminals have been provided by the NIC to several health Science institute or agencies. This articles also discusses the various problems regarding the information networks.

_____,_____, NIGERIA

150. ADEOTI – ADEKEYE (W B). Electronic networking in Nigeria: Prospects and challenges. Aslib proc. 49(9); Oct, 1997; p250-52.

The article discusses various attempts of networking in Nigeria. It discusses the advantages derivable from shared resources between orgnaisation, institutions and various professional bodies. It highlights the Nigeria intranet group NUNets by the national universities commission and the cooperation between the Obefemi Awolowo University Ile Ife and

the international centre for Physics from Italy. It also highlights some of the challenges faced by the developing countries like Nigeria.

_____,_____, **NLM, US.**

151. WELLER (Annc). Library Cooperation within the greater Midwest region of the national network of Libraries of medicine.Illinois Lib. 75(4); May, 1993; p242-46.

The article discusses the use of technology to manage information in the health sciences librarians. It also discusses the regional medical libraries to provide the communication link between NLM and Health Science Libraries, offering training and explaining new system enhancement, updating records, organizing union lists, automated ILL, and collecting data. The RML's Organizational efforts of library cooperation by using technology among Health Science Library has also been discussed briefly.

_____,_____,**OCLC**

152. OLVEY (Lee D). Library networks and electronic Publishing. Inf. Serv. & Use. 15(1); 1995; p 39-47.

The article discusses the factors effecting electronic publishing. A description of plans and strategies for the OCLC Online Computer Library

Center and their relationship to electronic publishing in the future has been provided. The implementation of vision is based on three major components. First search, GUIDON (for online Journal) and Fast DOC (for document delivery) have been briefly discussed in this paper.

_____,_____,_____,**RLIN, UK**

153. TSUYOSHI (Nakamori). Library Cooperation and Networking. Biblos. 42(11); Nov, 1991; p1-8.

The article outlines the history and current state of library networks in Japan, USA and UK, in relation to Library cooperation. It also discusses the bibliographic data networks such as JAPAN – MARC and NAC SISCAT. In USA networks began as links between different types of libraries within a state. Such as RLIN and OCLC has been developed. In Britain, Library Cooperation Centres on the British Library document supply centres.

_____,_____,**ONLINE**

154. CARGILL (J) and HAY (R D) . Achieving a vision of a state-wide academic library network. Jour. of Acad. Libr.19(6); Jan, 1994; p 386-87.

The discusses the basic support of library management system and inter-institutional telecommunication which are to be effectively

positioned for the future. The need for an information technology infrastructure does not necessarily lead to institutional action or Multi-institutional Collaboration. The evolution of the Louisiana online university information System with technological collaboration with cooperation among several academic libraries, institutional computing Centers, state agencies, governing boards and private sector firms. The characteristics of cooperation, collaboration, team work, and Matrix management are attributed to the success of the LOUIS library network project.

155. GHANI (Din). Charging and paying for information on open networks. Aslib Proc. 47 (6); Jul, 1995; p145-52.

The article reviews online access to commercially operated bibliographic information and full text document delivery services via the world wide web. It presents various views of user, provides and the owner of information and focuses on the payment mechanism and technologies needed for paying electronically over the internet with dependable security. It also discusses the uses of bibliographic database to do trials on emerging technologies and validate those which offer flexibility usage and incur low Translation Costs.

156. HEPWORTH (Mark E). Information Services in the International network market place. Inf. Serv. & Use. 7(6); 1987; p167-81.

The innovations in converging Computer and technologies are creating an international network market place. The technical

infrastructure of this market place is a global grid of several thousands of Private Computer networks used by firms and governments for producing and distributing online information services. Commercial transaction included i.e. electronic funds, online electronic mail, and document delivery. This paper examines the internationalization of the network market place through case studies. It emphasis that Computer networks operated by these organization are of central importance to the production of information services and global market expansion.

157. MOLINO (Enzo). Opened Systems and Information activities. Micro-Comp. for Inf. Magt. 8(1); Mar, 1991; p19-25.

Computer use for information activities has gone through several stages of development in batch, online access, micro-computers and LANs and recently, network interconnections. The growing usage of electronic mail, document delivery systems and other cooperative arrangements has reinforced the need for standards to allow easier exchange and connectivity between computer system open system and related standard such as UNIX – Window, X.25 networks. This paper proposes a framework for open design of databases and related information systems based on the conceptual model of the OSI layers and the present trends in computer technology.

158. SIDDIQUI (Moid A). Online searching in a university Library of a developing country. Micro-comp.and Inf. Magt. 8(3); Sep, 1991; p187-95.

The article discusses the usage micro-computer technology in higher academic institutions in different forms and in varying degrees to satisfy the demands of their users. The King Fahd University Library is using personal Computers for conducting online and on disc searching, processing and controlling ILLs, word processing, and so forth. This paper describes the state of the arts of online searching service provided by the KFUPM library in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia and the ways in which personal computer has been used for conducting online searching.

_____,_____,_____,CATALOGUE

159. GOOSSENS (Paula). ELAG 92: Report of the library systems Seminar on interlibrary lending in networks. Program. 27(2); Apr, 1993; p197-200.

The report discussed about the developments in various countries and workshops on particular topics. It mainly emphasises on ILL in networks which included 90 colleagues from 21 European countries. ILL in networks includes in its general sense of document delivery with open library systems it covered the general problems of protocols for computer communication. Dealing with standardization issues, it stressed that norms have to be followed and the pros and cons of open systems. It also

discusses the national ILL project using an online union catalogue with a standardized common access point to a variety of local loan system.

160. HAFTER (Ruth). Born – again Cataloging in the online networks. College and Res. Lib. 47(4); July, 1996; p360 – 64.

The article discusses the online evaluation of cataloguer's work. Online network means that the work of individual libraries and their cataloguers becomes visible to and utilized by many other libraries. Network affiliated libraries and network quality control personnel thus become participants in evaluating each cataloger's work. The study of six academic libraries indicate that the shift from in house to nation-wide evaluation of catalogers records creates enhanced status and influence for cataloging peer groups and provides both networks and individual libraries a new opportunities to identify master catalogers by online inspection of their work.

161. MIFFLIN (Ingrid) and WILLIAMS (Jean). Online catalog maintenance: The role of networks, computers and local institutions. Inf. Tech. and Lib. 10(4); Dec, 1991; p263-73.

The article emphasizes on the importance of maintaining the accuracy and currency of the information in an online catalog. The first section discusses aspect of online catalogue maintenance that can be accomplished cooperatively, through cataloguing networks or automatically by computer. The Second Section describes procedures

followed at Washington State University, utilizing the western library network to maintain the local catalogue.

_____,_____,_____,_____, **UK**

162. GRAHAM (Margaret). A Graphical user interface: The case for the British library network OPAC Managing Inf. 3(1); Jan, 96; p34-7.

The article describes the development of an online catalogue for use in the new British Library building at St Paneras. This article presents selected findings of a research project based on the British library network OPAc carried out in the Department of information and library management at the University of Northumbria at Newcastle over the academic year. The work has been partly funded by the British library National Bibliographies services which outlines the methodology chosen and offers a more detailed analysis of the data.

_____,_____,_____,**CD-ROM, SAUDI ARAB**

163. SIDDIQUI (Moid A). The use of information technology in academic lirbary in Saudi Arabia. Jour. of Libr. & Inf. Sci. 24(4); Dec, 1997; p198-203.

The article discusses information technology, computer networks, electronic mail, online information retrievel, CD-ROMs facsimile transmisison, PCs and the internet in seven unviersity libraries in Saudi

Arabia. It determines the diversity of the computerized library systems, databases and services used in the libraries. The most widely used systems (DOB's and MINISIS) and the number of online, CD-ROM database acquired by specific libraries has also been discussed briefly.

_____,_____,_____,CHINA

164. CHIEN LIN (Sharon). The development of national online Networking in the Republic of China: The role of the national Central Library. Inf. Tech. and Lib. 15(2); June, 1996; p65-78.

The article deals with the development of the national integrated online information network in the Republic of China . Firstly it gives the brief history of library and information automation in Taiwan and the coordination efforts of the central government towards the establishment of a network. A more detailed description of the creation of the Chinese MARC format/database and the process of automation under the leadership of national central library. The establishment of national Bibliographic information network, TANet and their electronic linkages have been discussed along with the Science & Technology information Center network. The national-wide link of the major networks, including Public libraries were also reported and a full scale information exchange and resource sharing network among all libraries in Taiwan and abroad expected the near future.

165. HALLAM (Emma) and MURRAY (IR). World-wide Web Community networks and the voluntary sector. The Elect. Lib. 16(3); June, 1998; p183-89.

It discusses the particular challenges to information providers, in terms of networking across a diverse body of organisation. The opportunities offered by WWW Community networks include information sharing through online databases, more efficiently and up dated than printed sources, and electronic networking. The levels of IT literacy amongst voluntary worker were examined. A range of differing abilities among the public and voluntary sector in suing computer and causing fragmentation of voluntary sector activity and feeling of information was detected.

166. MALVIYA (Ramanand) and RAJAN (Sundar). Online Services for library and information center. DESIDOC Bulletin.16(5); Sep, 1996; 3-9.

The article discusses networking technologies available for a modern library to access remote databases and provide an efficient and comprehensive service to users. It specifies gateways of online services available to Indian libraries and lists the hardware needed to use such services. Some of information networks available in India are also discussed i.e. NICNET,ERNET, BTIS, SIRNET, CALIBNET, DELNET and INET.

_____,_____,_____,MULTI-SITE LIBRARY

167. CHAN (GKL). Multi-site library networking at Liverpool Polytechnic. Program. 19(2); Apr, 1988; P181-84.

The article discusses the installation of a network of online terminals to serve a Multisite library system Liverpool Polytechnic Computer Service department serves its multi-site network of computing facilities and this system enhance to support the library terminals. Library at Liverpool Polytechnic has various SWALCAP VPU terminals, out of which connected directly to the LSI 2/20 mini-computer and the remaining located in the site libraries and are wired to the computer service dept.

_____,_____,_____,OCLC

168. MCGINN (Thomas P). Library cooperation and networks: A basic reader. Inf. Tech. and Lib. 11(3). Sep, 1992; p 316-17.

The article deals broadly with various aspects of current interlibrary cooperation and includes historical background. The impact of technological development on the formation and functioning of library network have also been discussed. It also discusses the growth of library cooperation with special attention to OCIC, Research Libraries group, UTLAs, and WLN and types of cooperation, technology to realize it, motivations governance, cost/benefit management, government support and achievement were also discussed.

_____,_____,**OPAC**

169. MARMION (D). Networking OPAC stations. Comp. in Lib. 17(5); May,1997; p28-29.

The article discusses the OPAC in academic library and special libraries. The academic libraries have hundreds of public access catalogue work stations. The author describes how Western University recently implanted a Novell NetWare local area network in the library, primarily to serve the library staff and also to provide system maintenance and applications delivery. This article describes how the network helps the library in system maintenance.

170. ROGERS (Joan V). Networking: Selected research studies. Lib. and Inf. Sc. Res. 6(2);1984; p111-27.

The review paper include reports and surveys related to existing and developing network organization. It emphasizes on types of libraries in the networking environment and several reports related to resources which speak to the issue of resources sharing networks will be cited. Some full text document delivery development have also been included. The research related to networking consist of reports of various facets of research and development projects associated with characteristics of the individual bibliographic utilities. Networking functions reliance on online public access catalogs.

_____,_____,_____,**EUROPE**

171. SMITH (Neil). Z39.50 and the OPAC Network in Europe (One) Project. Inf. Serv. & Use. 16(4); 1996; p189-97.

The article discusses the development of Z39.50, protocol it provides systems to search in the global networked environment. The user will need systems which provide coherence and navigation through the large number of services which will be available. This can be achieved by the application of standards, and Z39.5 to provide the required sophisticate, power functionally rich searching and retrieval across a very wide range of diverse systems and millions of digital items. One project is a collaborative project which is the part of the European union's library plan. The British Library is playing a central role in one as part of its program to achieve its strategic objectives to increase and improve access to its collection.

172. SMITH (Neil A). ONE –OPAC Network in Europe: Taking a further step towards a Europe-wide information network. Program. 29(4); Oct, 1995; p427-32.

OPAC network in Europe is a project which aims to provide users with better ways to access library OPACs, and national Catalogue which will stimulate and facilitate networking of libraries in Europe. The project is based on the use of the SR Z39.50 standards which enables users to search widely different computer systems across networks and offer and

users the promise of greater case through a solution by proliferation of different user interface to library catalogues.

_____,_____,PALINET

173. RUSSELL (Dorothy W). Interlibrary loan in a network environment. Spe. Lib. 73(1); 1982; p21-6.

The article discusses various factors which are encouraging and inhibiting Interlibrary loan in the PALINET . The inhibitory factors include the different bibliographic utilities serving the same area; different means for transmitting interlibrary loan request; lack of a ILL Policy and delivery systems the factors encouraging interlibrary loan are the growing number of OCLC libraries and ILL users. OCLC'S overall benefit cataloguing, ILL< Serials Control acquisitions and other opportunities. Special libraries account for 61% of PALINET'S membership and use OCLC's subsystem.

_____,_____,PERIODICAL RECORDS, MARC RECORD

174. TSUI (Susan L) . Periodical records conversion: From Union List to Statewide network. The Serials. Lib. 26(2); 1995; p95-8.

The University of Dayton Libraries used their CLCL Union list tape to convert 6,181 brief in house Periodical records to MARC records. The result of this eight month project not only enhanced searching capabilities in UD libraries local online catalogue and also enabled

libraries to participate is full member institutions of the Ohio Library information network. Since the method used for this conversion Project might help other libraries planning to participate in regional networks. The procedures used have been described step by step in detail.

_____,_____,PHHALNET, AGRICULTURE

175. KAUR (Amritpal). Networking of the Libraries of Agricultural University and research institutes in the state of Punjab Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh (PHHALNET): A proposal Lib. Herld. 33(3); Oct, 1995; p106-13.

It discusses the need and importance of resource sharing in Agricultural libraries and describes briefly the plans for developing a network for the libraries of Agricultural Universities and research institutes in the State of Punjab. The author discusses the organization and utility of agriculture information system of AGLINET, AGRIS, CARIS etc.

_____,_____,PROFESSIONAL

176. CARRASCO (Laura Ortege) and VANDERKAST (Egbert Sanchez). The Information Professional in a networked Society. Aslib Proc. 50(5); May,1998; p95-9.

The article discusses, advances in computer, information and communication technology and progress made in information science. The possibility of communication between computer and end users has transformed the role of the information professional in this environment

communication through networking has facilitated communication, transmission and retrieval of information. The role of the information professionals has changed dramatically from a "book lending" to "intermediary" between information and users. The information professional discusses issues about their concern of the directions of the profession users specially in the educational environment by using a networked environment will immediately solve their information problems.

_____,_____,PROTOCOLS

177. DAS (Samir R). Routing protocols for mobile, adhoc network. Int. Jour. of Inf. And Com. Sc. 1(1); Dec, 1998; p3-10.

Adhoc network is on autonomous system of mobile hosts connected by wireless links. The hoste are free to move around randomly, thus changing the network topology dynamically. Each host in the network, double so that communication between hosts outside radio range can be maintained. It focuses on the attention on the new generation, proactive routing protocols and contrast them with the move traditional reactive protocols. It also emphasises on their relative performance.

_____,_____,PUBLIC LIBRARY

178. MACKAY (Nevile). Technology, the Public Libraries network and the need for join up thinking. Jour. of Inf. Sc. 25(1); 1999; p1-6.

It focuses on the role of the public libraries, IT networked or the

people's network in shorthand. The organisation play a role in helping the LIS Sector to face up to information Technology. It also discuses the role of LIC as it was established to advise the government on library and information matters across the whole of the sector. The new library and the people's network encapsulate all of these dynamic in a single phrase. It both encourages and demands join up thinking.

179. KLINCE (Peter). *Public responsibility for Public Library services* concerning law, Funding, Staffing and Networking. Libri 44(2); 1994; p111-22.

The responsibility for public library services are with library authorities at national and local levels. This article gives insight into some basic and partly also controversial aspects of the topic in the context of trends towards decentralization the present role of the central and local library authorities, as well as the issue of a viable local authority unit is treated. It also emphasis on the forms of library networking and Cooperation Scheme. The need for Joint funding of Public Libraries from both the national and local levels in stressed and the issue of gifts and sponsorship have been mentioned.

_____,_____,_____,SOUTH ASIA

180. KAUL(H K). Networking of Public Libraries in South Asia. Herld. of lib. Sc. 35(3); Jul-Oct, 1996; p176-84.

The deals to provide public access to latest information and the

role of public libraries in developing access to internet and international databases and networks. It refers to UNESCO manifesto and its emphasis on public library networking presents the priorities in public library. Networking stating its advantage and the need for qualified manpower requirements of hardware and software, use of CCF, application of standards. Communication System, network topology, Network Management and Linkage with internet Services and other available facilities to be introduced in South Asia.

_____,_____,RELCOM, RUSSIA

181. SHRAIBERG (Yakov) and GOUCHAROV (Mikhail). Telecommunication, Networking and CD-ROM in Russian Libraries. FID News Bulletin. 45(11); 1995; p333-39.

The article discusses a brief history of the development of network and telecommunication technologies in Russia. The RELCOM, first network in Russia to provide access to world-wide e-email system for all organization and individual users have been discussed. The number of projects to improve technologies at a global level such as Russian libraries in INTERNET, BIBNET/LIBWEB network creation and Russian cooperated cataloging center creation has been discussed briefly.

_____,_____,SBN, ITALY

182. DEPINEDO (Isa). The Italian Library Network: SBN. Program 8(1); Jan, 1994; p43-52.

The main aim of this article is to provide a brief introduction and description of servizio Bibliotacario Nazionala. The Italian national library network which has been working as a full scale union catalogue and shared cataloguing system since June 1992 and now connects 104 libraries. The development of SBN over the Past 10 years with the purpose of setting up a comprehensive service all over the country, connecting libraries of different sizes and inter-connection with other local and national, domestic as well as foreign library networks.

_____,_____,SCRAN, SCOTLAND

183. ROYAN (Bruce). SCRAN: Content for a hungry network. Multi. Inf. & Tech. 25(2); May, 1999; p141-42.

The Scottish cultural resources access network is a millennium project, speeding to build a network multimedia resource base for the teaching and celebration of human history and material culture in Scotland. Although based on the resources, archives, Libraries and the built heritage of Scotland. It is an electronic management project, group aiding the digitisation of assets in exchange for a non exclusive License for the educational use. This networked resource may only be

_____,_____,SOCIAL ANALYSIS

184. HAYTHORNTHWAITE (Caroline). Social network analysis: An approach and technique for the study of information exchange. Lib. And Inf. Sc. Res. 18(4); 1996; p323-42.

The article discusses Social Network Analysis as an approach and set of techniques used to study the exchange of resources among individuals, groups or organizations. Social network emphasis on the relationships between actors and examines the availability of resources and the exchange of resource between the actors. The resource exchange can be of many types, including tangible such as goods services or money or intangibles such as information social support influence. It provides tools for the information professional which can help in the identification diagnosis, and active modification information routes.

_____,_____,SOCIO-ECONOMIC, INDIA

185. LAXMAN RAO (N) and DHEERENDRA (PT). Implication of Socio-economic factors on networking of Indian Libraries. Jour. of Inf. Sc. 4(3); Jan-March, 1994; p137-44.

The author discusses briefly the environment conditions prevailing in University Libraries of India. He emphasized on the need for

information technology in libraries and tried to examine the Socio-economic factor that essentially create an image on introduction of IT or networking. Networking supports exchange of information regarding services of the libraries as well as administrative and informative transaction.

_____,_____,SOLINET, OCLC, FLORIDA

186. STOREY (T). Florida libraries, SOLINET and OCLC to build a distance learning library. OCLC Newsletter (230); Dec, 97; p5-7.

The article focuses on the community college, university and public libraries in Florida, together with the Southeastern library network (SOLINET) and OCLC, are building an electronic library to support the emerging distance education programmes in the state's higher education sector. The Florida distance learning library will provide students with the desktop access to a rich electronic collection of databases and library catalogues via internet.

_____,_____,SPECIAL LIBRARIES

187. LADNER (Sharyan J). Networking by Special libraries and the role of the special libraries Association. Spc. Lib. 80(2); 1989; p118-124.

The SLA and the national commission on Libraries and information Science formed a joint task force to study the benefits and

constraints of special libraries in 1980 SLA networking committee surveyed SLA members to identify networking issues and concerns important to members. A survey of 113 SLA members by the SLA networking committee shows several perceived obstacles in using library Networks; the obstacles include cost, various technical problems and lack of familiarity with networking opportunity and benefit.

_____,_____,SULAN, INDIANA

188. NEAL (Jim). Regional library networking: New opportunities for serving scholarship. The Serials Libr. (3/4); 1993; p157-61.

The article discusses the networking of academic libraries in Indiana. It identified technological trends encouraging library cooperation, and the impact of networking on libraries and scholarly communication. It also discusses SULAN, the state University Library Automation network which is formed by academic libraries, Indiana and developed a plan with a list of objectives. The author discusses the technological developments which added to the current debate over access verses information and the creation of the virtual library. The automated information deals with technical complexities such as increased functionality and performance, diverse types of digitized information, high density storage, down loading capabilities and software that creates new information.

_____,_____,TELNET, LATVIA

189. PUJATS (Lmants) and PAVLOSKIS (Juris). Academic networking and library Technology use at the Riga Technical University. Micro-comp. for Inf. Magt. 12(4); 1995; p261-66

The article discusses the use of Technology and networking in the Scientific library of Lativa. It also deals with a specific aspects of technology and its application for the development of Riga Technical University. It is the largest University in Lativa which is involved in networking and development since 1993. The use of internet for electronic mail and file transferring has also been discussed. The some tolls of mainframe were presented such as TELNET, ftp, e-mail, etc.

_____,_____,THAILAND

190. SIRIPAN (P). Library networking in Thailand: A pursuit toward resource sharing. Asian Lib. 3(1); Mar, 1993; p11-9.

The article discusses the computerization of library resources for facilitating cooperation by the libraries in Thailand. The database discusses the current status of local databases in terms of contents, types and public accessibility. It also discusses practical usage of database quality control, operational online services and document supply for references as well as information service available from database provides, within the optimum utilization of library resources. The supply of

information and the demand for library networks indicates the success of library networking in Thailand.

_____,_____,**UK**

191. HICKS (Alison) and TEDD (Lucy A). Networked information resources for medical libraries: An overview and some case studies in the UK . Jour. of Libr. & Inf. Sc. 27(4); Dec, 1995; p198-202.

The article discusses the information resources available to medical libraries via the internet and describes the use of these by 3 UK medical libraries; for transferring documents and sets of records from a remote computer to a local one and for logging on to other computers and online services. It also discusses the application of internet for medical libraries which includes Gopher World-wide Web (WWW), announcement of meetings and conference job advertisement, electronic bulletin board, access to remote database and electronic periodicals, report on the national institute of medical research, wassex medical library and University of Wales, College of Medicine has also been presented.

192. LEVY (Phil). NETLINKS: Towards a networked learning community for professional development in higher education. FID News Bulletin. 47(1); Jan, 1997; p6-11.

The paper describes the electronic learning community model to be adopted by net links, an electronic library training and awareness project, funded by the joint information systems committee of the higher education, funding council of England. It emphases to contribute to

cultural change within the academic community in terms of further exploitation of the networked information and communications environment for teaching, learning and research. The networked educational environment, is emerging for library computing and other learner support systems involving the development of innovative networked strategies for the provision of user education and information. It also deals with the report on the current state of development of the environment and its activities as well as on plans for the futures.

_____,_____, **UKOLN**

193. STEELE (Mary). Report on the 1995 UKOLN international conferences: Networkign and the future of Libraries. Program. 30(1); Jan, 1996; p61-4.

The article discusses about managing the Intellectual record in the UKOLN International Conference. It deals with the implementation and impact of major changes in organizations in the developing. It environment and producting of the intellectual records i.e. electronic Journals and networked resources. The paper deals with the moves in the publishing industry to migrate towards electronic publication which allows users to have browsing and reading access to a large range of documents in electronic form. The papers also deals with the problems and strategies relating to accessing distributed network information resources.

_____,_____,UNAL

194. SCHUREK (Antje). The UNESCO network of associated libraries. Libri. 43(1); 1993; p86-8.

UNESCO set-up a network of Associated libraries with the aim of bringing together and supporting a number of libraries, preferably public libraries which work in association with UNESCO. An associated library is no different from any other. It has been selected by virtue of its desire to carry out activities in support of international understanding and to collaborate with libraries of other countries. It also recommended to UNAL members that there will be some Join activities with associating schools or club in their country and some member libraries have reported.

_____,_____,USIS

195. IYENGA (Vasundhara S). Computer networking: USIS experience. IASLIC-Bulleting. 33(4); Dec, 1988; p129-34.

The paper presented at the Annual meeting of the special interest group on library networking discusses the computer technology and the 3 methods of data transfer. It also discusses the United States information services (USIS) experiment in India and the objectives of library networking. The Library networks in the USA and the future of networks in India has also been discussed.

_____,_____,USMARC

196. ZIELSTRA (Julie). Building and testing a Web based community network. The Elect. Lib. 17(4); Aug, 1999; p231-8.

Community networks are receiving increasing attention from all sectors of the community. Designing community network requires both a global and localized approach, spanning the abilities of a wide range of users. BRAIN's format for holding information about community and voluntary groups is based upon the USMARC Community information Format. Although the issues surrounding BRAIN extend for beyond the suitability of its interface design and search capability. This was the main concern during the suability testing phase of development.

_____,_____, VIETNAM

197. CLOW (David). Vietnam Library update with special reference to the Scientific and Technical Library Network. Libri. 46(1); March, 1996; p25-34.

The article discusses the Vietnam's Library & Information Structures, with special reference to scientific and technical library. The Scientific and technical library network, and its hub, the central library of Science & Technology has also been discussed. It also discusses the general situation of libraries in Vietnam, their resources and the problems which they face. The Scientific & Technical Information Network is an

association of information & documentation countries at various levels throughout the country. It includes the national level special issues centers for standards, and for invention & industrials property, Sectoral Centers and variety of organizations including factories and hospitals.

_____,_____,VIDEO SERVICES

198. STAHL (Bil). Interactive Video networks: Experience, issues and challenges. Micro-comp. for Inf. Magt. 10(3); Sept, 1993; p155-200.

The article discusses interactive video services and their impact on the usage & transfer of information. The interactive video has been presented as a great potential of video almost from the inception of one way broadcast video. It also present some of the technical and non technical issues that must be addressed before interactive video services can become widely available. The fundamental changes in the telecommunications businesses deliver and charge for services must be created because of the high capacity networks required for interactive video services. Restructuring the telecommunications industry to support interactive video services is risky, hard and expensive.

199. BLEGEN (John). Virtual libraries, real cooperation: A view of the coalition for Networked information. Illinois Lib.75(4); May, 1993; p247-50.

The article discusses the evolution of virtual library for mutual cooperation. The association of research libraries(ARL), CAUSE and EDUCOM came together to form the coalition for networked information (CNI) ARL's Primary mission has been to concentrate on the solution of problems faced by the nation's University, Public, private and government research libraries. CAUSE is an organisation of College University administrators who are involved in Technology development and EDUCOM, the interuniversity Communication and nonprofit educational organizations. It supports resource sharing and the application.

200. JAFFE (Lee David). Networks, open access, and virtual libraries: Implication for the research library. The lib. Quat. 64(2); Apr, 1994; p210.

The article discusses about the networked information and research libraries, open access and virtual libraries. It raises important issues and recommends various measures. Many of the contributors have published elsewhere in the interim and there is certainly no lack of more current material on the internet and libraries. Regarding the quality of papers it recommended networks, open access and virtual libraries to everyone, but its lack timeless is such an overriding limitation that it can only be recommended for those requiring a copy for archival purposes.

Part Three

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PERIODICALS SCANNED

Sl No.	ABB.FORM OF PERIODICAL	FULL FORM
1.	Ame. Libr.	AMERICAN LIBRARIANSHIP
2.	Ann. Lib Sc. Doc.	ANNALS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE & DOCUMENTATION
3.	Asian Lib	ASIAN LIBRARIES
4.	Aslib Proc.	ASLIB PROCEDDINGS
5.	Bull. Medi. Lib. Assoc.	BULLETIN OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
6.	Coll. Res. Lib.	COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES
7.	Com. In. Lib..	COMPUTER IN LIBRARIES
8.	Delnet News	DELNET NEWS LETTER
9.	DESIDOC Bull.	DESIDOC BULLETIN OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
10.	Elec. Lib.	ELECTRONIC LIBRARY
11.	FID News Bull.	FID NEWS BULLETIN
12.	Her. Lib. Sc.	HERALD OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
13.	Iaslic. Bull.	IASLIC BULLETIN
14.	IEE Tran. Micro.Theo.& Tech.	IEE TRANSACTIONS ON MICROWAVE THEORY AND TECHNIQUE
15.	IFLA J.	IFLA JOURNAL
16.	ILA Bull	ILA BULLETIN
17.	Illinois Lib.	ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

18.	Ind. Jour. Inf. Lib. & Soc.	INDIAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION LIBRARY & SOCIETY
19.	Inf. Development	INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT
20.	Inf. Process Manag.	INFORMATION PROCESSING MANAGEMENT
21.	Inf. Ser & Use	INFORMATION SERVICES & USE
22.	Inf. Tech. Lib.	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES & LIBRARIES
23.	Int. J. Inf. & Comp. Sc.	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION & COMPUTING SCIENCE
24.	Jour. Acade. Libr.	JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP
25.	Jour. Amer. Soc. Inf. Sc.	JOURNAL OF AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE
26.	Jour. Doc.	JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION
27.	Edu. Multi & Hypm.	JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL MULTIMEDIA AND HYPERMEDIA
28.	Jour. Highr. Edu.	JOURNAL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
29.	Jour. Inf. Sc.	JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE
30.	Jour. Inf. Libr.	JOURNAL OF LIBRARIANSHIP
31.	Jour. Lib. Inf. Sc.	JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE
32.	Lib. Assoc. Rec.	LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

		RECORD
33.	Libri.	LIBRI
34.	Lib. Herald	LIBRARY HERALD
35.	Lib. Hi. Tech.	LIBRARY HIGH TECHNOLOGY
36.	Lib. Jour.	LIBRARY JOURNAL
37.	Lib. Prog.	LIBRARY PROGRESS
38.	Lib. Quat.	LIBRARY QUARTERLY
39.	Lib. Reso. Tech. Serv.	LIBRARY RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
40.	Lib. Inf. Sc. res.	LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESEARCH
41.	Lib. Sc. Slant Doc.	LIBRARY SCIENCE WITH A SLANT TO DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION STUDIES.
42.	Managing Inf.	MANAGING INFORMATION
43.	Micro Comp Inf. Manage.	MICRO-COMPUTER FOR INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
44.	Multi. Inf. Tech.	MULTIMEDIA INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY
45.	NISSAT News ~~Letter~~	NISSAT NEWS LETTER
46.	OCLC News	OCLC NEWS LETTER
47.	Online	ONLINE
48.	Program.	PROGRAM
49.	RQ	RQ Reference Quarterly
50.	Serials	SERIALS
51.	Serials Libr.	SERIALS LIBRARIAN
52.	Sp. Lib.	SPECIAL LIBRARIES